FIRE AND EXPLOSION NOT SCORED

1. CONTAINMENT

Hazardous substances present:

Type of containment, if applicable:

2. WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

Direct Evidence

Type of instrument and measurements:

Ignitability

Compound used:

Reactivity

Most reactive compound:

Incompatibility

Most incompatible pair of compounds:

Hazardous Waste Quantity

Total quantity of hazardous substances at the facility:

Basis of estimating and/or computing waste quantity:

3. **TARGETS**

Distance to Nearest Population

Distance to Nearest Building

Distance to Sensitive Environment

Distance to wetlands:

Distance to critical habitat:

Land Use

Distance to commercial/industrial area, if 1 mile or less:

Distance to national or state park, forest, or wildlife reserve, if 2 miles or less:

Distance to residential area, if 2 miles or less:

Distance to agricultural land in production within past 5 years, if 1 mile or less:

Distance to prime agricultural land in production within past 5 years, if 2 miles or less:

Is a historic or landmark site (National Register or Historic Places and National Natural Landmarks) within the view of the site?

Population Within 2-Mile Radius

Buildings Within 2-Mile Radius

DIRECT CONTACT

1. **OBSERVED INCIDENT**

   Date, location, and pertinent details of incident:

2. **ACCESSIBILITY** Assigned Value = 0

   Describe type of barrier(s):

   The site is surrounded by an 8.0 foot fence. The rear of the site is bordered by Jester Creek and heavily forested areas. (Ref. 6, 9).

3. **CONTAINMENT** Assigned Value = 0

   Type of containment, if applicable:

   Sound, not accessible to public. (Ref. 6).

4. **WASTE CHARACTERISITCS** Assigned Value = 15

   Toxicity

   Compounds evaluated:

   Compounds evaluated are lead, chromium, copper barium. (Ref. 7).

   Compound with highest score:

   Compound with the highest score were all of the above. (Ref. 5).

5. **TARGETS**

Population within one-mile radius — Assigned Value = 3

The population within a one-mile radius of the site is 1,780 (Ref. 9)

Distance to critical habitat (of endangered species) — Assigned Value = 0

There are no critical habitats of an endangered species in Clayton County. (Ref. 11)

HRS DOCUMENTATION - REFERENCES

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2. Cressler, C.W., C.J. Thurmond and W.G. Hester, 1983. Groundwater in the Greater Atlanta Region, Georgia. Information Circular 63.

3. United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 1979. Soil Survey of Clayton, Fayette and Henry Counties, Georgia.

4. Knowles, Gilda A., 1988. Trip Report - Site Sampling Inspection of Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc. (5-17-88). Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division.

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6. Knowles, Gilda A., 1988. Trip Report - Site Reconnaissance Inspection of Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc. (4-20-88). Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division.

7. Environmental Protection Division, 6-9-88. Laboratory Analysis Report. Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc.; Jonesboro, Georgia. Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

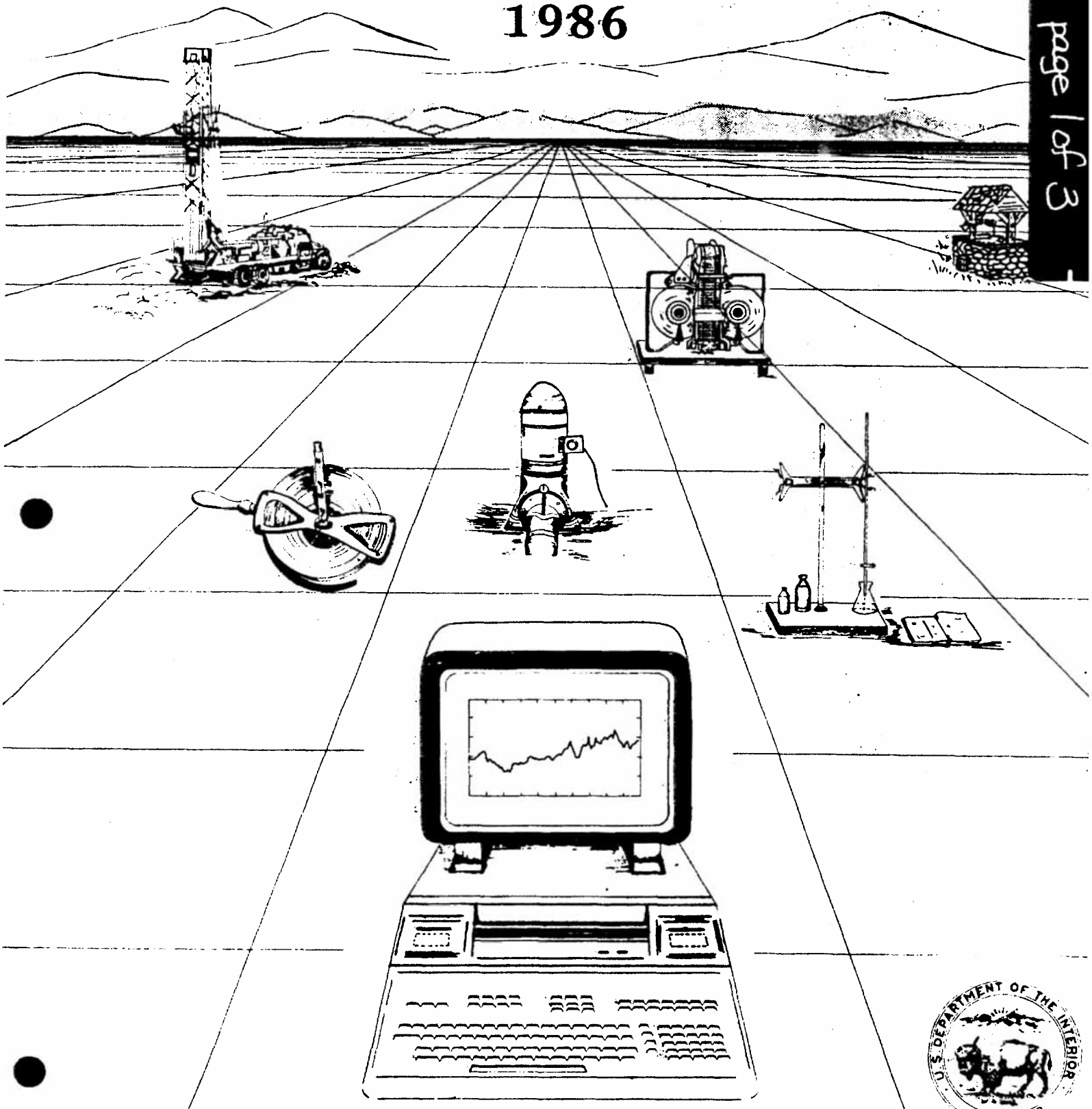
8. Record of Telephonic Conversation, 4-18-88. Between R.J. Scarbrough, Water Superintendent and Gila A. Knowles, Site Assessment Unit.

9. U.S.G.S., 1965, 1954. Fayetteville Georgia (1965, photorevised 1982), Hampton, Georgia (1965, photorevised 1982), Riverdale, Georgia (1954, photorevised 1982) and Jonesboro, Georgia (1954, photorevised 1983). Quadrangle Map 7.5 Minute Series. Contour Interval 10 feet (Well Survey Map).

10. Record of Telephonic Conversation 4-18-88. Between Mr. Gilben Peoples, Water Quality Director and Gilda A. Knowles, Site Assessment Unit.

11. United States Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, 8-23-85. Endangered and Threatened Species of Southeastern United States, Reference 19; Atlanta, Georgia.

GROUND-WATER DATA FOR GEORGIA, 1986



U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
OPEN-FILE REPORT 87-376

2.2 Crystalline Rock Aquifers

Although individual crystalline rock aquifers are not laterally extensive, collectively they yielded an estimated 99 Mgal/d in 1980, primarily for rural supply (Clarke and Pierce, 1984). Ground-water storage occurs in unconsolidated material overlying the crystalline rock and in joints, fractures, and other types of secondary openings within the rock (Cressler and others, 1983).

Ground-water levels in the crystalline rock aquifers are affected mainly by precipitation and evapotranspiration. Rainfall in the area is heavy in winter and midsummer and relatively light in spring and fall. Fall is the driest season of the year. Ground-water levels rise rapidly with the onset of late winter rains and reduced evapotranspiration, and generally reach their highest levels for the year in March or April. Increases in evapotranspiration and decreases in rainfall during the spring and early summer cause ground-water levels to decline. Heavy rainfall in midsummer results in small rises in ground-water levels, but a lack of recharge in the fall causes water levels to decline to the annual lows, generally in October or November.

The mean water levels in three wells tapping crystalline rock aquifers were from 0.4 foot to 1.5 feet lower in 1986 than in 1985. The water level rises in March and October illustrate the effect of localized heavy rainfall. During 1986, the mean water levels in wells 10DD02 in Fulton County, in 11FF04 in DeKalb County, and in 19HH12 in Madison County were 0.4 foot to 1.5 feet lower in 1986 than in 1985. These declines continued downward trends. New record lows were measured in all three wells in late summer and early fall as a result of below-normal rainfall during the first half of the year. These lows were from 0.6 foot to 1.9 feet lower than previous record lows set in September 1983 (10DD02), September 1985 (11FF04), and October 1985 (19HH12). By the end of 1986, the water level in well 10DD02 had recovered about 1.9 feet from the record low measured in October; in well 11FF04 the water level had recovered about 0.6 foot from the record low measured in August; and in well 19HH12 the water level had recovered about 2.3 feet from the record low measured in October.

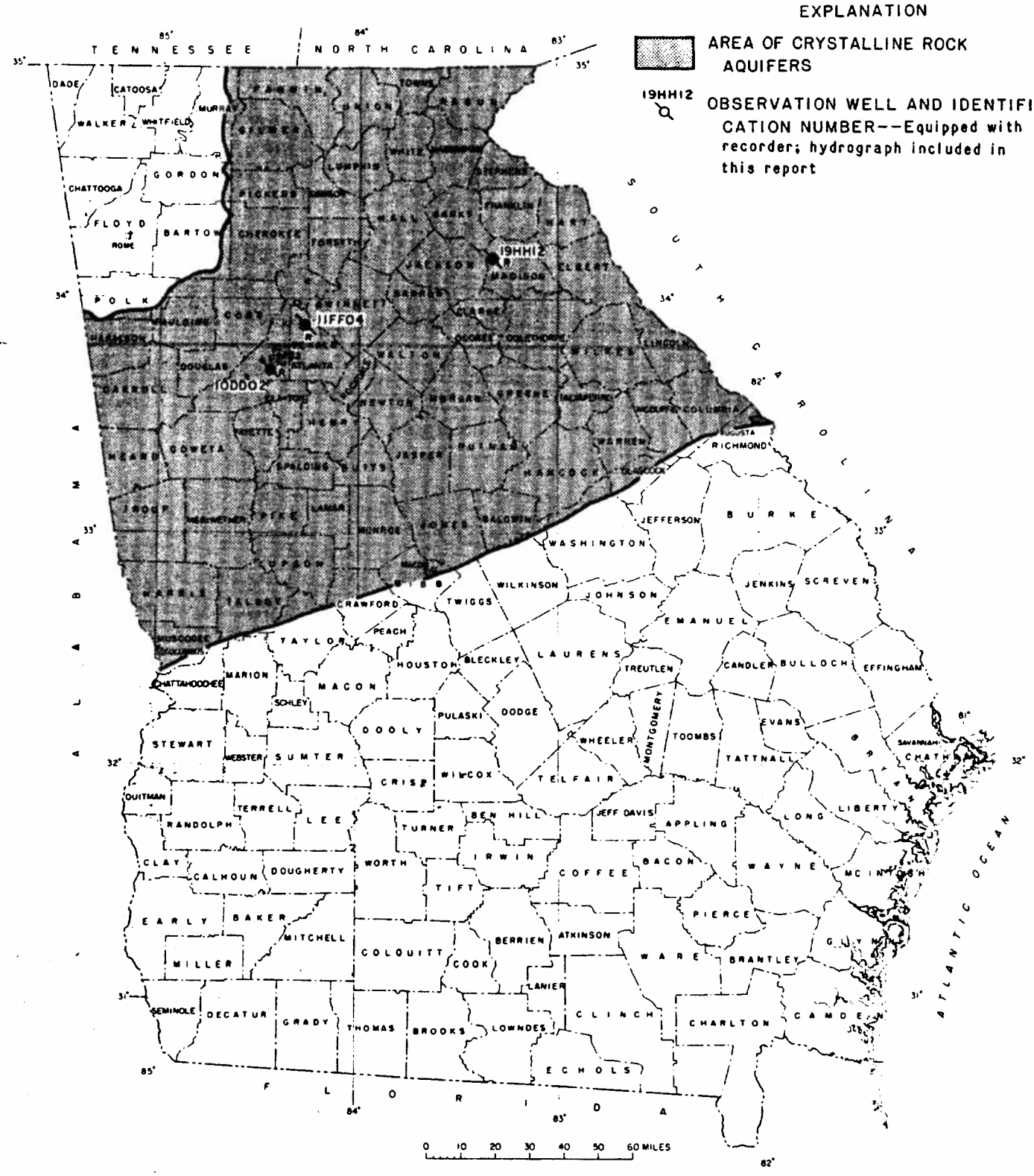


Figure 2.2-1.—Location of observation wells in the crystalline rock aquifers.

REF. 2
page 1 of 3

GROUND WATER IN THE GREATER ATLANTA REGION, GEORGIA

by

C. W. Cressler, C. J. Thurmond, and W. G. Hester

Prepared in cooperation with the
U. S. Geological Survey
Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Division
Georgia Geologic Survey

INFORMATION CIRCULAR 63

REDACTED

Exemption 6 Personal Privacy

REF. 2
page 2 of

Table 9.—Record of wells in the Greater Atlanta Region—Continued

Well No.	Owner	Water-bearing unit	Latitude and longitude	Yield (gal/min)	Depth (ft)	Casing depth (ft)	Casing diam. (in.)	Date drilled	Driller	Elevation (ft)	Water level below land surface: Static head (ft)	Water level below land surface: Pumping head (ft)
Clayton County												
10CC11	R. L. Carr [redacted]	B	33°36'08" 84°26'03"	100	160	18	6	7/69	Weisner	980	—	—
10CC12	W. A. Hanson, Jr. [redacted]	B	33°33'23" 84°23'14"	50	150	30	6	9/58	Virginia	830	32	45
10CC13	Alma M. Orr Arrowhead Shopping Center Riverdale	B	33°34'37" 84°22'44"	30	232	88	6	6/60	do.	850	25	125
10CC14	Geo. W. Findley [redacted]	B	33°35'37" 84°22'30"	72	302	51	6	6/59	do.	905	—	—
10DD35	Atlanta Terrace Motel, I-75 South	B	33°38'37" 84°23'51"	77	400	38	6	8/58	do.	955	—	—
10DD36	Clorox Company 17 Lake Mirror Rd. Forest Park	B	33°37'42" 84°23'12"	42	440	82	6	8/78	do.	970	38	250
11BB1	Fortson Youth Cntr. (Camp Fortson) Hampton	A	33°22'36" 84°21'22"	35	121	80	—	12/63	Weisner	825	—	—
11BB2	Camp Calvin Lovejoy-Woolsey Rd. Hampton	A	33°22'58" 84°21'45"	25	370	141	8	7/64	Virginia	860	—	—
11BB3	do.	A	33°23'06" 84°21'58"	31	401	23	8	10/58	do.	910	10	200
11BB4	Charlie C. Walker [redacted]	A	33°24'06" 84°21'40"	35	240	156	6	8/55	do.	885	—	—
11BB14	Talmadge Dev. Corp. Twelve Oaks Lake Panhandle Rd. Lovejoy	A	33°25'10" 84°19'09"	76	432	49	6	2/55	do.	840	—	—
11BB16	Donald Hastings [redacted]	D,A	33°26'56" 84°19'15"	20	100	—	—	10/72	Waller	960	—	—
11BB18	Camp Orr - BSA (now Clayton Co. Pollution Control Project)	D	33°27'58" 84°18'43"	28	300	—	—	5/61	Virginia	870	50	260
11BB19	Prince W. Feagin [redacted]	B	33°28'28" 84°19'44"	50	133	58	6	8/62	do.	880	—	—
11BB20	M. C. Steele [redacted]	B	33°28'25" 84°20'09"	36	137	103	6	11/61	do.	900	—	—

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REDACTED

Exemption 6 Personal Privacy

Ref. 2 page 3 of.

Table 9.—Record of wells in the Greater Atlanta Region—Continued

Well No.	Owner	Water-bearing unit	Latitude and longitude	Yield (gal/min)	Depth (ft)	Casing depth (ft)	Casing diam. (in.)	Date drilled	Driller	Elevation (ft)	Water level below land surface: Static head (ft)	Water level below land surface: Pumping head (ft)
Clayton County												
11CC3	City of Jonesboro Jonesboro	A	33°31'37" 84°21'26"	52	300	200	6	1927	Hamilton & Sullivan	870	8	—
11CC6	do.	A,E	33°31'21" 84°20'59"	21	306	50	6	Before 1949	Kennedy	850	—	—
11CC8	Royal Fauscett 1510 Stockbridge Rd. Jonesboro	A	33°31'43" 84°20'27"	40	345	56	6	1/65	Virginia	850	100	345
11CC9	A. E. Hill [redacted]	A	33°31'52" 84°19'45"	30	185	99	6	1/69	do.	850	—	—
11CC10	G. D. Hatcher, Jr. [redacted]	A	33°32'35" 84°18'32"	36	132	38	6	7/54	do.	870	10	—
11CC11	Spivey's Lake Subdiv. Lake Jodeco Rd. Jonesboro	A	33°30'39" 84°17'35"	40	330	54	6	3/59	do.	810	30	290
11CC13	Dr. Fred M. Bell [redacted]	A	33°34'24" 84°20'28"	22	540	43	6	5/54	do.	945	—	—
11CC14	Clarence K. Bartlett [redacted]	A	33°37'10" 84°21'04"	50	163	35	6	12/66	do.	970	—	—
11CC15	Poole's Trailer Haven 7411 S. 42 Highway Rex	A	33°34'22" 84°16'26"	25	267	38	6	12/64	do.	865	—	—
11CC17	H. W. Barrenton [redacted]	A	33°31'03" 84°22'09"	40	200	74	6	5/57	do.	860	—	—
11DD4	Alterman Transport Lines Thurmond Rd. Forest Park	E	33°38'50" 84°20'58"	35	210	116	6	9/72	do.	940	—	—

C-74

REF. 3
page 1 of 9

SOIL SURVEY OF

Clayton, Fayette, and Henry Counties, Georgia

United States Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service

in cooperation with
University of Georgia, College of Agriculture
Agricultural Experiment Stations

A-31

This soil has low potential for growing row crops and small grains. Its potential is limited because of the slope and the severe erosion hazard. It is medium for hay and pasture if management is good.

This soil has a medium potential for growing loblolly pine, red oak, and yellow-poplar. Erosion hazard, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality are management problems. These problems can be overcome to some extent by good management.

This soil has low potential for most urban uses. The moderately steep and steep slopes are the primary limiting features for most urban and recreational uses. Capability subclass VIe; woodland suitability 3r.

MoC—Molena loamy sand, 2 to 10 percent slopes. This deep, somewhat excessively drained, gently sloping and strongly sloping soil is mainly on stream terraces adjacent to flood plains of the Piedmont Upland. Slopes are smooth and convex. Individual areas are 5 to 15 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is dark brown loamy sand about 9 inches thick. The upper few inches of the subsoil is reddish brown loamy sand, and the lower part is yellowish red loamy sand that extends to a depth of 65 inches. Below this is 10 inches of more yellowish red sand.

This soil is low in natural fertility and organic matter content. It is strongly acid or medium acid throughout except for surface layers that have been limed. Permeability is rapid, and the available water capacity is low. The soil has good tilth and can be worked throughout a wide range of moisture conditions. The root zone is deep and easily penetrated by plant roots.

Included in mapping are a few intermingled areas of Appling, Cecil, and Gwinnett soils.

This soil has low potential for growing row crops and small grains. Its potential is limited because areas are small, and fertility and available water capacity are low. Crop residue returned to the soil will help overcome these limitations. The soil has medium potential for hay and pasture.

This soil has a medium potential for growing loblolly pine and red oak. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are management problems on this soil.

This soil has medium potential for most urban uses. It is too sandy for most recreational uses, and seepage is a limitation for most sanitary facilities. Capability subclass IVs; woodland suitability 3s.

PaC—Pacolet sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes. This deep, well drained, strongly sloping soil is on narrow ridgetops and short hillsides of the Piedmont Upland. Slopes are irregular and convex. Individual areas are 5 to 20 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is strong brown sandy loam about 4 inches thick. The subsoil is red and extends to a depth of 33 inches; the upper part is clay, and the lower part is clay loam. Below this is soft weathered gneiss and schist to a depth of 60 inches or more.

This soil is low in natural fertility and organic matter content. It is strongly acid or very strongly acid throughout except for surface layers that have been limed. Permeability is moderate, and the available water capacity is medium. The soil has good tilth and can be worked throughout a wide range of moisture conditions. The root zone is deep and easily penetrated by plant roots.

Included with this soil in mapping are some areas of Pacolet sandy clay loam that are eroded. Also included are a few intermingled areas of Appling, Ashlar, Cecil, Gwinnett, and Madison soils.

This soil has medium potential for growing row crops, small grains, hay, and pasture. Its potential is limited because areas are small and erosion is a hazard. Good tilth is easily maintained by returning crop residue to the soil. Erosion is a moderate to severe hazard if cultivated crops are grown. Minimum tillage and the use of cover crops, including grasses and legumes in the cropping system, are practices that help reduce runoff and control erosion.

This soil has a medium potential for growing loblolly pine, red oak, and yellow-poplar. There are no significant limitations for woodland use or management.

This soil has medium potential for most urban uses. The subsoil percs slowly and is a limitation for septic tank absorption fields, but this can be overcome by good design and construction. Slope is the main limiting factor if this soil is used for sanitary facilities, community development, and recreation. Capability subclass IIIe; woodland suitability 3o.

PaE—Pacolet sandy loam, 10 to 25 percent slopes. This deep, well drained, moderately steep and steep soil is on hillsides of the Piedmont Upland. Slopes are irregular and convex. Individual areas are 5 to 35 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is brown sandy loam about 6 inches thick. The subsoil is red and extends to a depth of 36 inches; the upper few inches is clay loam, and the lower part is clay. Below this is soft weathered granite, gneiss, and schist to a depth of 60 inches or more.

This soil is low in natural fertility and organic matter content. It is strongly acid or very strongly acid throughout except for surface layers that have been limed. Permeability is moderate, and the available water capacity is medium. The soil has good tilth. The root zone is deep and easily penetrated by plant roots.

Included with this soil in mapping are some soils that have a yellowish red sandy clay loam or clay subsoil. Also included are a few intermingled areas of Appling and Ashlar soils. The included soils make up about 10 to 20 percent of this mapping unit, but separate areas generally are less than 1 acre.

This soil has low potential for growing row crops and small grains. Its potential is limited because of slope. It is medium for hay and pasture if management is good.

This soil has a medium potential for growing loblolly pine, red oak, and yellow-poplar. Erosion hazard and equipment limitations are management problems that can be overcome by logging in drier periods and maintaining good ground cover.

of grasses and legumes in the cropping system helps to maintain the fertility levels and the organic matter content.

This soil has high potential for growing loblolly pine, yellow-poplar, and sweetgum. There are no significant limitations for woodland use and management.

This soil has a low potential for urban development. Flooding is the main limitation that could be overcome only by major flood control measures. Capability subclass IIw; woodland suitability 1o.

TS—Toccoa soils. This map unit consists of deep, well drained, nearly level soils on flood plains. There is a high probability of frequent brief flooding during winter and early spring. This unit consists of Toccoa soils and similar soils that are closely associated, but the pattern is irregular. Individual areas of each soil are large enough to map separately, but, because of present and predicted use, they were mapped as one unit. Most mapped areas contain Toccoa soils and the similar soils. Some contain only the Toccoa soils, and others only the similar soils.

About 60 percent of the mapping unit is Toccoa soils. Typically, the surface layer is strong brown sandy loam about 8 inches thick. This is underlain by stratified strong brown sandy loam and reddish brown loamy sand to a depth of 34 inches. Below this is a buried soil that is dark grayish brown silt loam several inches thick overlying gray fine sandy clay loam to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Toccoa soils are slightly acid to strongly acid throughout. Permeability is moderately rapid, and the available water capacity is medium. The root zone is deep, but a water table is commonly within about 36 inches of the surface during winter and spring.

About 25 percent of the map unit is soils similar to Toccoa soils. Typically, these soils have a higher clay content in the underlying stratified layers than is common in the Toccoa soils.

The soils that are similar to Toccoa soils are slightly acid to strongly acid throughout. The permeability is moderate, and the available water capacity is high. The root zone is deep, but a water table is commonly within about 36 inches of the surface during winter and spring and limits root penetration.

Included with these soils in mapping are small areas of Altavista, Cartecay, and Wehadkee soils.

This map unit has a medium potential for cultivated crops, hay, and pasture. Its potential is limited because of frequent flooding.

This map unit has high potential for growing loblolly pine, yellow-poplar, and sweetgum. Frequent flooding during late winter and early spring is the main limitation in managing and harvesting the tree crop. This can be overcome by using equipment and logging during the drier seasons.

This map unit has a low potential for urban and most recreational development. Flooding is the main limitation that could be overcome only by major flood control measures. Capability subclass IIIw; woodland suitability 1o.

UD—Urban land. This map unit consists of a part of Metropolitan Atlanta and the cities of College Park, Forest Park, and Jonesboro. The landscape is mainly ridgetops and hillsides associated with drainageways and flood plains. Commonly the soil has been modified by cutting, filling, shaping, and smoothing. In places, the cuts are deep and expose weathered mica schist, granite, or gneiss. Slopes are 2 to 25 percent.

Urban land makes up more than 85 percent of the mapped area. It includes business districts, shopping centers, schools, churches, parking lots, motels, industries, streets and sidewalks, housing developments, and airport areas. The rest of the mapped area is Cecil and Pacolet soils. A few areas are wooded or in grass.

This map unit is essentially in urban use. Erosion is a severe hazard in most areas under construction. Flooding and sediment from the uplands are hazards in areas on the flood plain.

WH—Wehadkee soils. This map unit consists of deep, nearly level soils in depressions in flood plains. It is flooded commonly for brief periods during winter and spring. It consists of Wehadkee soils and similar soils that are closely associated, but the pattern is irregular. Individual areas of each soil are large enough to be mapped separately, but, because of present and predicted use, they were mapped as one unit. Most mapped areas contain Wehadkee soils and the similar soils. Some contain only the Wehadkee soils, and others only the similar soils.

About 65 percent of the map unit is Wehadkee soils. Typically, Wehadkee soils have a predominantly dark grayish brown silt loam surface layer about 7 inches thick. The subsoil extends to a depth of 50 inches. It is dominantly gray silty clay loam mottled with yellowish brown. Beneath this to a depth of 60 inches or more is gray sandy loam mottled with brown.

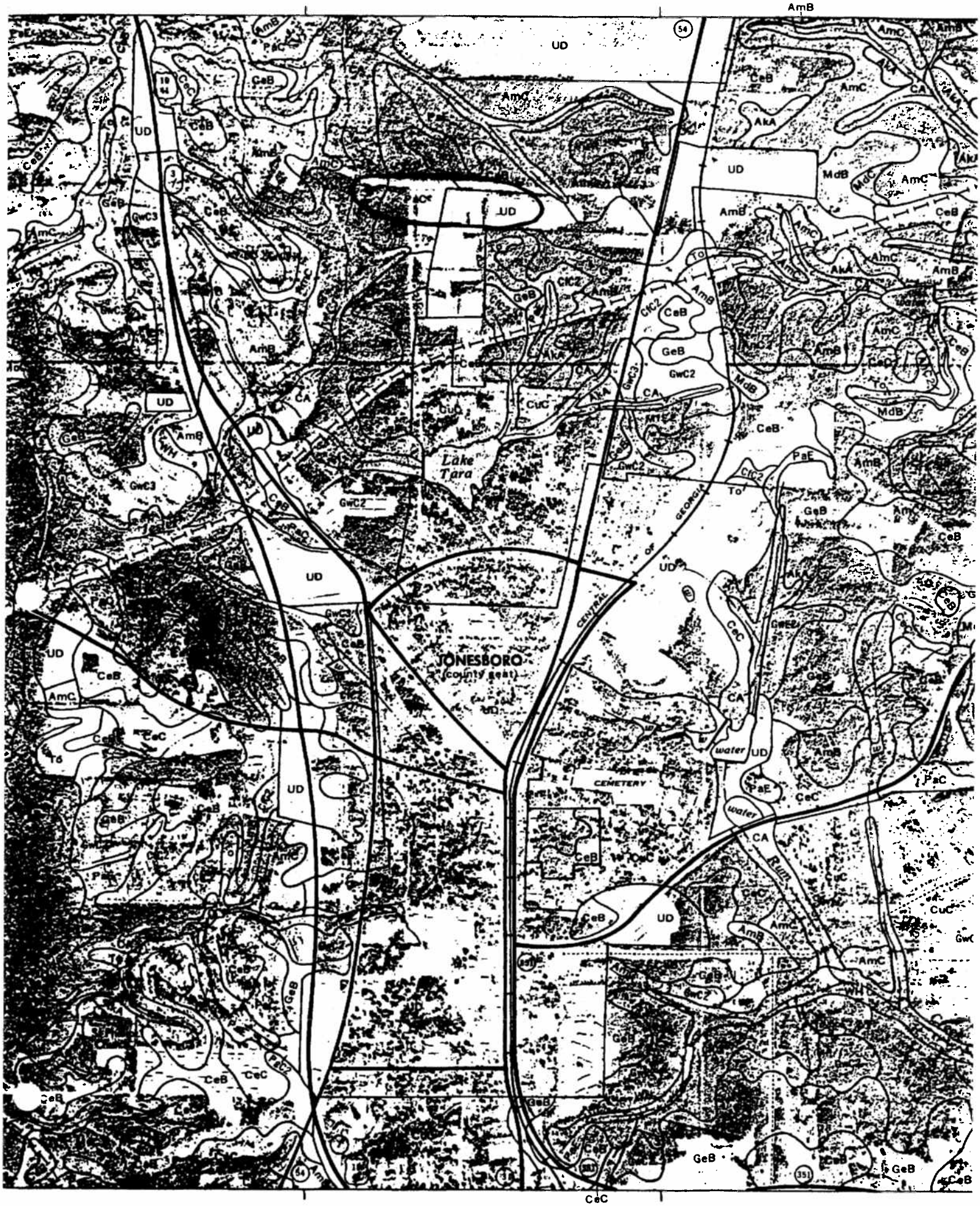
Wehadkee soils are slightly acid or medium acid. Permeability is moderate, and the available water capacity is high. The root zone is deep, but a water table is commonly within 0 to 30 inches of the surface during winter and spring.

About 20 percent of the map unit is soils somewhat similar to Wehadkee soils. Typically, these soils have a higher clay content in the underlying layers than is common in the Wehadkee soils.

The soils that are somewhat similar to Wehadkee soils are slightly acid or medium acid. Permeability is slow, and the available water capacity is high. The root zone is deep, but a water table is commonly within 12 inches of the surface during winter and spring.

Included with these soils in mapping are small areas of Cartecay and Toccoa soils.

This map unit is wooded. It has a high potential for growing loblolly pine, yellow-poplar, sweetgum, and eastern cottonwood. Wetness and flooding are the main limitations to seedling mortality and equipment use in managing and harvesting the tree crop. The equipment limitation can be overcome by using special equipment and logging during the drier seasons.


JONESBORO
(county seat)
Lake Tara
GEORGIA
CENTRAL
CEMETERY
Rum
water
UD
AmB
AmC
CeB
CeC
GeB
GwC2
GwC3
CtC2
CuC
AkA
CA
MdB
PaE
To

SOIL SURVEY OF CLAYTON, FAYETTE, AND HENRY COUNTIES, GEORGIA

By James O. Murphy, Soil Conservation Service

Soils surveyed by Hugh T. Davis, Sidney M. Jones, James O. Murphy, and Grover J. Thomas, Soil Conservation Service

United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, in cooperation with the University of Georgia, College of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Stations

CLAYTON, FAYETTE, AND HENRY COUNTIES, in the western north central part of Georgia, have a land area of 434,176 acres or 678.4 square miles. Clayton County has 95,360 acres or 149 square miles and a population of 98,043. Fayette County has 127,040 acres or 198.5 square miles and a population of 11,364. Henry County has 211,776 acres or 330.9 square miles and a population of 23,724.

Clayton, Fayette, and Henry Counties are in the Southern Piedmont Land Resource Area. Drainage for the survey area is provided principally by the Flint River, the South River, and tributaries of these rivers. The Flint River is the boundary separating Clayton and Fayette Counties; the South River is the eastern boundary of Henry County.

The landscape consists of ridgetops and hillsides that are dissected by numerous drainageways. The survey area is generally characterized by broad gently sloping and strongly sloping ridgetops in the western part and by steep hillsides below narrow ridgetops in the eastern part. Narrow to wide, nearly level flood plains are throughout the survey area but are commonly adjacent to steep hillsides. Elevation of the land ranges from 740 feet near the Flint River in the southeastern tip of Fayette County to 1,000 feet in the northeastern part of Henry County.

General nature of the counties

This section gives general information concerning the counties. It discusses climate; physiography, relief, and drainage; and history and development.

Climate

This section was prepared by the National Climatic Center, Asheville, North Carolina.

Clayton, Fayette, and Henry Counties have long, hot summers because moist tropical air from the Gulf of Mexico persistently covers the area. Winters are cool and fairly short, with only a rare cold wave that moderates in 1 or 2 days. Precipitation is fairly heavy throughout the year, with a slight peak in winter. Prolonged droughts are rare. Summer precipitation, mainly afternoon thundershowers, is adequate for all crops.

Table 1 gives data on temperature and precipitation for the survey area, as recorded at Atlanta, Georgia, for the period 1951 to 1974. Table 2 shows probable dates of the first freeze in fall and the last freeze in spring. Table 3 provides data on length of the growing season.

In winter the average temperature is 44 degrees F, and the average daily minimum is 35 degrees. The lowest temperature on record, -3 degrees, occurred at Atlanta on January 24, 1963. In summer the average temperature is 77 degrees, and the average daily maximum is 87 degrees. The highest temperature, 102 degrees, was recorded on August 16, 1954.

Growing degree days, shown in table 1, are equivalent to "heat units." Beginning in spring, growing degree days accumulate by the amount that the average temperature each day exceeds a base temperature (50 degrees F). The normal monthly accumulation is used to schedule single or successive plantings of a crop between the last freeze in spring and the first freeze in fall.

Of the total annual precipitation, 23 inches, or 48 percent, usually falls during the period April through September, which includes the growing season for most crops. Two years in ten, the April-September rainfall is less than 20 inches. The heaviest 1-day rainfall during the period of record was 5.30 inches at Atlanta on September 25, 1956. Thunderstorms number about 50 each year, 28 of which occur in summer.

Average seasonal snowfall is 2 inches. The greatest snow depth at any one time during the period of record was 3 inches. On the average, 1 day has at least 1 inch of snow on the ground, but the number of days varies greatly from year to year.

The average relative humidity in midafternoon in spring is less than 55 percent; during the rest of the year it is about 60 percent. Humidity is higher at night in all seasons, and the average at dawn is about 85 percent. The

percentage of possible sunshine is 65 percent in summer and 50 percent in winter. The prevailing direction of the wind is from the northwest. Average windspeed is highest, 11 miles per hour, in February.

Severe local storms, including tornadoes, strike occasionally in or near the county. They are short and cause variable and spotty damage. Every few years in summer or autumn, a tropical depression or remnant of a hurricane which has moved inland causes extremely heavy rains for 1 to 3 days.

Physiography, relief, and drainage

Clayton, Fayette, and Henry Counties are in the Southern Piedmont Land Resource Area of Georgia. The survey area consists mostly of broad to narrow, gently sloping or strongly sloping ridgetops and long to short, strongly sloping or steep hillsides adjacent to numerous small drainageways that dissect the area. The ridgetops are commonly smooth and convex, and the hillsides are commonly irregular and convex. Nearly level flood plains are along the Flint River, the South River, and their tributaries. In most places the flood plains are narrow, and during winter and early spring they are frequently flooded.

The elevation on South River is 740 feet above sea level. The highest elevation in the survey area is 1,000 feet above sea level near the Atlanta Airport.

The drainage system for the three counties includes the Flint River, the South River, Line Creek, and their associated tributaries.

The beginning of the Flint River is about 3 miles south of the Atlanta Airport. This river and its tributaries drain the western part of Clayton County and the eastern part of Fayette County. Important tributaries of the Flint River are Jester Creek in Clayton County and Houston, Morning, and Nash Creeks in Fayette County.

The South River and its tributaries drain most of Henry County and the eastern part of Clayton County. Important tributaries of the South River are Big Cotton-Indian, Little Cotton-Indian, Pate, and Rum Creeks. Most of these creeks begin in Clayton County and flow in a southeasterly direction into South River; this river forms most of the eastern boundary of Henry County.

Line Creek drains the western part of Fayette County. Important tributaries of Line Creek are Flat and Whitewater Creeks.

Each of the tributaries of the major streams has its own small tributaries that branch into the upland and form a well defined trellis pattern.

The upland soils are well drained. The bottomlands along the major streams and their tributaries are subject to frequent overflow during winter and early spring. They drain off slowly and remain wet for long periods.

History and development

The survey area lies within the territory acquired by treaty from the Creek (Muscogee) Indians, at Indian Springs, Georgia, in 1821. This treaty included land from the Ocmulgee River on the east to the Flint River on the west, south to what is now the City of Albany, and north to the Chattahoochee River south of Marietta. The land was distributed by lottery to the new settlers.

Clayton County was formed in 1859 from parts of Fayette and Henry Counties. It was named in honor of Augustin Smith Clayton, a judge and member of the United States House of Representatives. Clayton County was the site of heavy fighting during the Civil War.

Fayette County was formed in 1821. Fayette County and the county seat of Fayetteville were named for the Marquis de Lafayette. The Fayette County courthouse was built in 1825. It is the oldest courthouse still in use in Georgia.

Henry County was formed from land acquired by treaty with the Creek Indians on January 8, 1821. The county was named for Patrick Henry. Three other counties were formed from parts of this county. McDonough, the county seat, was established in 1823.

Most of the early settlers in the survey area came from the northeastern states. Cotton was the chief crop until the boll weevil infestation in 1920. From that time, the survey area has undergone several changes in land use, including pastureland, woodland, and some land in row crops. The three counties are rapidly becoming urbanized. In 1970 the population of Clayton County was 98,126. It had increased to 127,900 by 1974. During this period, the population in Fayette County increased from 16,928 to 21,300. In Henry County it advanced from 23,404 to 38,000.

How this survey was made

Soil scientists made this survey to learn what kinds of soil are in the survey area, where they are, and how they can be used. The soil scientists went into the area knowing they likely would locate many soils they already knew something about and perhaps identify some they had never seen before. They observed the steepness, length, and shape of slopes; the size of streams and the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of native plants or crops; the kinds of rock; and many facts about the soils. They dug many holes to expose soil profiles. A profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil; it extends from the surface down into the parent material, which has been changed very little by leaching or by the action of plant roots.

The soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the profiles they studied, and they compared those profiles with others in counties nearby and in places more distant. Thus, through correlation, they classified and named the soils according to nationwide, uniform procedures.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils that have a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils that have moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clay soils that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a permanent high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

Flooding is the temporary covering of soil with water from overflowing streams, with runoff from adjacent slopes, and by tides. Water standing for short periods after rains or after snow melts is not considered flooding, nor is water in swamps and marshes. Flooding is rated in general terms that describe the frequency and duration of flooding and the time of year when flooding is most likely. The ratings are based on evidence in the soil profile of the effects of flooding, namely thin strata of gravel, sand, silt, or, in places, clay deposited by floodwater; irregular decrease in organic-matter content with increasing depth; and absence of distinctive soil horizons that form in soils of the area that are not subject to flooding. The ratings are also based on local information about floodwater levels in the area and the extent of flooding; and on information that relates the position of each soil on the landscape to historic floods.

The generalized description of flood hazards is of value in land-use planning and provides a valid basis for land-use restrictions. The soil data are less specific, however, than those provided by detailed engineering surveys that delineate flood-prone areas at specific flood frequency levels.

High water table is the highest level of a saturated zone more than 6 inches thick for a continuous period of more than 2 weeks during most years. The depth to a seasonal high water table applies to undrained soils. Estimates are based mainly on the relationship between grayish colors or mottles in the soil and the depth to free water observed in many borings made during the course of the soil survey. Indicated in table 16 are the depth to the seasonal high water table; the kind of water table, that is, perched, artesian, or apparent; and the months of the year that the water table commonly is high. Only saturated zones above a depth of 5 or 6 feet are indicated.

Information about the seasonal high water table helps in assessing the need for specially designed foundations, the need for specific kinds of drainage systems, and the need for footing drains to insure dry basements. Such information is also needed to decide whether or not construction of basements is feasible and to determine how septic tank absorption fields and other underground installations will function. Also, a seasonal high water table affects ease of excavation.

Depth to bedrock is shown for all soils that are underlain by bedrock at a depth of 5 to 6 feet or less. For many soils, the limited depth to bedrock is a part of the definition of the soil series. The depths shown are based on measurements made in many soil borings and on other observations during the mapping of the soils. The kind of bedrock and its hardness as related to ease of excavation is also shown. Rippable bedrock can be excavated with a single-tooth ripping attachment on a 200-horsepower tractor, but hard bedrock generally requires blasting.

Engineering test data

The results of analyses of engineering properties of several typical soils of the survey area are given in table 17.

The data presented are for soil samples that were collected from carefully selected sites. The soil profiles sampled are typical of the series discussed in the section "Soil series and morphology." The soil samples were analyzed by the Department of Transportation, State of Georgia, Office of Materials and Research.

The methods used in obtaining the data are listed by code in the next paragraph. Most of the codes, in parentheses, refer to the methods assigned by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials. The codes for Unified classification are those assigned by the American Society for Testing and Materials.

The methods and codes are AASHTO classification (M-145); Unified classification (D-2487); mechanical analysis (T88); liquid limit (T89); plasticity index (T90); moisture-density, method A (T99).

Soil series and morphology

In this section, each soil series recognized in the survey area is described in detail. The descriptions are arranged in alphabetic order by series name.

Characteristics of the soil and the material in which it formed are discussed for each series. The soil is then compared to similar soils and to nearby soils of other series. Then a pedon, a small three-dimensional area of soil that is typical of the soil series in the survey area, is described. The detailed descriptions of each soil horizon follow standards in the Soil Survey Manual (*5*). Unless otherwise noted, colors described are for moist soil.

Following the pedon description is the range of important characteristics of the soil series in this survey area. Phases, or mapping units, of each soil series are described in the section "Soil maps for detailed planning."

FAMILY. Families are established within a subgroup on the basis of similar physical and chemical properties that affect management. Among the properties considered in horizons of major biological activity below plow depth are particle-size distribution, mineral content, temperature regime, thickness of the soil penetrable by roots, consistence, moisture equivalent, soil slope, and permanent cracks. A family name consists of the name of a subgroup and a series of adjectives. The adjectives are the class names for the soil properties used as family differentiae. An example is fine-loamy, mixed, nonacid, mesic, Typic Haplaquents.

SERIES. The series consists of soils that formed in a particular kind of material and have horizons that, except for texture of the surface soil or of the underlying substratum, are similar in differentiating characteristics and in arrangement in the soil profile. Among these characteristics are color, texture, structure, reaction, consistence, and mineral and chemical composition.

Formation of the soils

GLENN L. BRAMLETT, soil scientist, Soil Conservation Service, assisted in preparing this section.

In this section, the factors of soil formation are described and related to soils in the survey area. The processes of soil formation are explained.

Soil is produced when parent material, climate, relief, and plants and animals interact for a period of time. These factors determine the nature of the soil that forms at any point on the earth. All of these factors affect the formation of each soil, but the relative importance of each factor differs from place to place. In some areas one factor may dominate in the formation of a soil and determine most of the properties. For example, soils that formed in quartz sand generally have faint horizons because quartz sand is highly resistant to weathering. Even in quartz sand, however a distinct profile can be formed under certain types of vegetation if the relief is low and flat and if the water table is high. The five factors of soil formation are discussed in the paragraphs that follow.

Parent material

Parent material is the unconsolidated mass from which soil forms. It is largely responsible for the chemical and mineralogical composition of a soil. Most of the soils in Clayton, Fayette, and Henry Counties formed from residual materials, that is, materials weathered from the underlying rock.

Metamorphic rock is under most of the area(*4*). Nearly all of the area is underlain by biotite gneiss and schist which includes injection gneiss. The Cecil soils are dominant in this area.

Igneous rocks underlie the remainder of the area. The northern part of Clayton County and a small area in the central part of Fayette County is underlain by granite gneiss and porphyritic granite, which includes diorite injection gneiss. The Pacolet soils are dominant in this area. Small areas in the central part of Fayette County and southwestern part of Clayton County are underlain by hornblende gneiss. The Gwinnett soils are dominant in this area.

The proportion of felsic and mafic minerals in these parent rocks, as well as of quartz that is very resistant to weathering, limits the amount of clay in the soils. Ashlar soils, for example, formed in material weathered from siliceous rock and quartz sand and are very resistant to weathering. These soils, therefore, have faint horizons; in small, scattered areas hard rock is exposed. In contrast, the Davidson and Gwinnett soils formed from parent material less resistant to weathering and contain fairly large quantities of clay, chiefly from feldspars. The Madison soils, on the other hand, also contain appreciable amounts of clay, but the material from which they formed contains muscovite, which is resistant to weathering and is retained in the soil.

Climate

Climate affects the formation of soils through its influence on the rate of weathering of rocks and the decomposition of minerals and organic matter. It also affects biological activity in the soils and the leaching and movement of weathered materials.

Clayton, Fayette, and Henry Counties have a moist, temperate climate. The average daily temperature is about 61.3 degrees F. The average winter temperature is 44 degrees, and average summer temperature 77 degrees. The warm, moist climate promotes rapid weathering of hard rock. Consequently, in much of the area, the soils are 3 to 6 feet deep over a thick layer of loose, disintegrated, weathered rock, which blankets the hard rock underlying the county.

About 48 inches of precipitation falls annually. Much of this percolates through the soil, moves dissolved or suspended materials downward, and leaves the soils generally low in bases. Plant remains decay rapidly and produce organic acids that help to hasten the breakdown of minerals in the underlying rock. Thus, the organic matter content is low in the surface layer of soils that have good drainage.

Relief

Relief influences soil formation through its effect on runoff, movement of water within the soil, plant cover, and, to some extent, soil temperature.

The length, shape, steepness, and aspect of slopes hasten or delay runoff. Runoff is more rapid on steep slopes; therefore, steep soils erode faster than level ones, even if both are of the same material. For example, soils on steep slopes underlain by rock generally are thinner and have a more weakly expressed profile than soils that formed in similar material on broad, fairly level ridgetops. Rock outcrops also are more common.

A level or nearly level surface allows more time for water to penetrate and percolate through the soil profile. This in turn influences the solution and translocation of soluble materials. The moisture available in the soil also determines to a significant extent the amount and kinds of plants that grow. Thus, steep soils that have a slowly permeable surface layer are generally drier than level or nearly level soils and support less vegetation.

Clayton, Fayette, and Henry Counties range from nearly level to steep, but are not extremely hilly. The effect of relief on soil temperature, therefore, is not so pronounced as in more mountainous areas. In general, however, slopes that face south are warmer than those that face north.

Plants and animals

Plants, animals, bacteria, and other organisms are active in the soil forming processes. The changes they bring about depend mainly on the life processes peculiar to each. The kinds of plants and animals that live on and in the soil are determined, in turn, by the climate, the parent material, the relief, and the age of the soil.

Most of the soils in Clayton, Fayette, and Henry Counties formed under a forest of hardwoods and softwoods. These trees supply most of the organic matter available in the soils, though the hardwoods contribute more than the softwoods. The organic matter content in most of the soils is low to medium.

Growing plants provide a cover that helps to reduce erosion and stabilize the surface. Leaves, twigs, roots, and entire plants accumulate on the surface of forest soils and then decompose through the action of percolating water and of micro-organisms, earthworms, and other forms of life. The roots of plants widen cracks in the rocks permitting more water to penetrate. Also, the uprooting of trees by wind influences the formation of soils through the mixing of soil layers and the loosening of underlying material.

Small animals, earthworms, insects, and micro-organisms influence the formation of soils by mixing organic matter into the soil and by accelerating the formation of organic matter by breaking down the remains of plants. Small animals burrow into the soil and mix the layers. Earthworms and other small invertebrates feed on the organic matter in the upper few inches. They slowly but continually mix the soil material and may alter it chemically. Bacteria, fungi, and other micro-organisms hasten the weathering of rocks and the decomposition of organic matter.

Time

Generally, a long time is required for a soil to form. Most of the soils on uplands have been in place long enough for distinct horizons to develop, but some soils at formed in alluvium have not.

Most soils in Clayton, Fayette, and Henry Counties have distinct horizons. The surface layer contains an accumulation of organic matter, and silicate clay minerals have formed and moved downward to produce horizons that are relatively high in clay content. In such soils, oxidation or reduction of iron has had its effect, depending on natural drainage. Many of the soils have been drained well enough to have a red or dark red subsoil, and they contain highly oxidized iron. A few have impaired drainage, and consequently, have a gray subsoil that contains reduced iron. In addition, leaching of soluble calcium, magnesium, potassium, and other weatherable material has caused an increase in exchangeable hydrogen. Cecil and Davidson soils are examples of old soils in Clayton, Fayette, and Henry Counties.

Soils that have essentially the same parent material and drainage sometimes differ in degree of profile development chiefly because of time. Examples are the Molena soils on stream terraces and the Toccoa soils on flood plains. These soils are similar in texture and occupy similar positions on the landscape. The Molena soils, however, have been in place long enough to have a distinct subsoil with an accumulation of clay. The Toccoa soils, on the other hand, have not been in place long enough for distinct horizons to form or for much clay to accumulate.

References

(1) American Association of State Highway (and Transportation) Officials. 1970. Standard specifications for highway materials and methods of sampling and testing. Ed. 10, 2 vol., illus.

(2) American Society for Testing and Materials. 1974. Method for classification of soils for engineering purposes. ASTM Stand. D 2487-69. *In* 1974 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Part 19, 464 pp., illus.

(3) Bergeaux, P.J. 1972. Fertilizer recommendations for field crops. U.S. Dep. Agric. Circ. 639, 6 pp., illus. (Revised March 1976)

(4) Georgia Division of Mines, Mining and Geology. 1939. Geologic map of Georgia. Georgia Division of Mines, Mining and Geology in cooperation with the U.S. Dep. of the Interior, Geol. Survey, 1 page.

(5) United States Department of Agriculture. 1951. Soil survey manual. U.S. Dep. Agric. Handb. 18, 503 pp., illus. (Supplements replacing pp. 173-188 issued May 1962)

(6) United States Department of Agriculture. 1975. Soil taxonomy: a basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. Soil Conserv. Serv., U.S. Dep. Agric. Handb. 436, 754 pp., illus.

Glossary

Alluvium. Material, such as sand, silt, or clay, deposited on land by streams.

Area reclaim. An area difficult to reclaim after the removal of soil for construction and other uses. Revegetation and erosion control are extremely difficult.

Association, soil. A group of soils geographically associated in a characteristic repeating pattern and defined and delineated as a single mapping unit.

Available water capacity (available moisture capacity). The capacity of soils to hold water available for use by most plants. It is commonly defined as the difference between the amount of soil water

Georgia Department of Natural Resources
205 Butler Street, S.E., Floyd Towers East, Atlanta, Georgia 30334
J. Leonard Ledbetter, Commissioner
Harold F. Reheis, Assistant Director
Environmental Protection Division

TRIP REPORT

May 19, 1988

SITE NAME AND LOCATION: Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc.
1251 Battle Creek Road
Jonesboro, GA 30236

EPA ID NUMBER: GAD046893764

COUNTY: Clayton

TRIP BY: Gilda A. Knowles GAK
Environmental Specialist
Site Assessment Unit

ACCOMPANIED BY: Randy Dominy
Environmental Specialist
Site Assessment Unit

DATE AND TIME OF INVESTIGATION: May 17, 1988 - 8:00 a.m.

OFFICIALS CONTACTED: Mr. Roscoe Mason
Terminal Manager
Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc.
P.O. Box 7
Jonesboro, GA 30236
(404) 471-4430

REFERENCE: Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc.
GAD046893764
Georgia-EPD State Files

COMMENTS:

Randy Dominy and I arrived in Jonesboro, Georgia at 7:20 a.m. A soil background sample was collected from a forested area 1.25 miles south of the site. The sample was collected from a depth of 1.0 foot, below the tree root zone. We arrived on-site at 8:00 a.m. to meet with Mr. Roscoe Mason. Mr. Mason was not present at this time, but arrived prior to our sampling. A composite soil sample was collected from several areas on-site. A shovel was used to collect samples due to the gravelled area on-site. Soils were collected from a depth of 2-6 inches. Soils taken from the various areas were thoroughly mixed, placed in an I-CHEM soil jar and labeled. Mr. Mason was informed that he would receive a copy of the laboratory analyses when completed. We left the site at 8:45 a.m.

Samples were transported to the Georgia-EPD laboratory via state vehicle.

CONCLUSIONS:

None can be drawn until laboratory analyses have been completed.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND FOLLOW-UP REQUIRED:

None at this time.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Five (5) Polaroids

NUMBER OF WASTE/ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES TAKEN: 2

REVIEWED BY: Marlin R. Gottschalk **DATE:** May 25, 1988

ATTACHMENTS: Site Location Map - Attached.
Site Sketch - Attached.

GAK:sdh/1/35

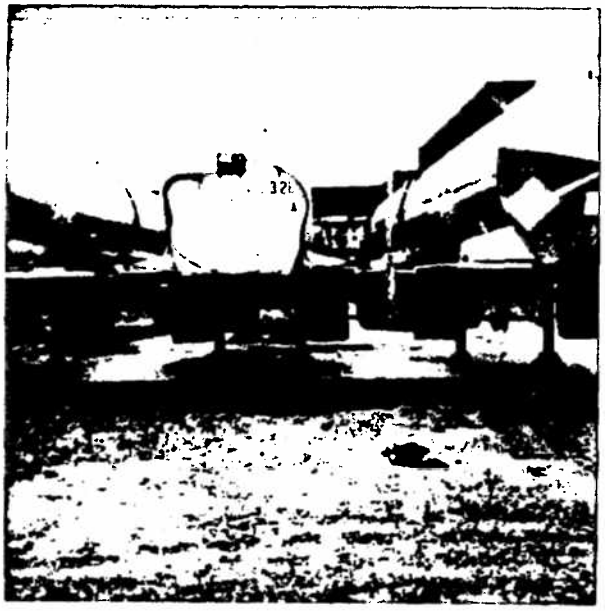
File - Clayton, Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc.

SIP - 08

4/87R

E. - 7:15 AM 5-17-88

County Name Clayton
Picture No. 1 of 5
Site Name Chemical Leaman Tank Lines
Date 5-17-88 Weather Clear
Direction Facing East
Photographer G. A. Knowles
Program Site Investigation Program
Explanation Background sample collected from a depth of 1 foot from a forested area near North Jonesboro School.
Other

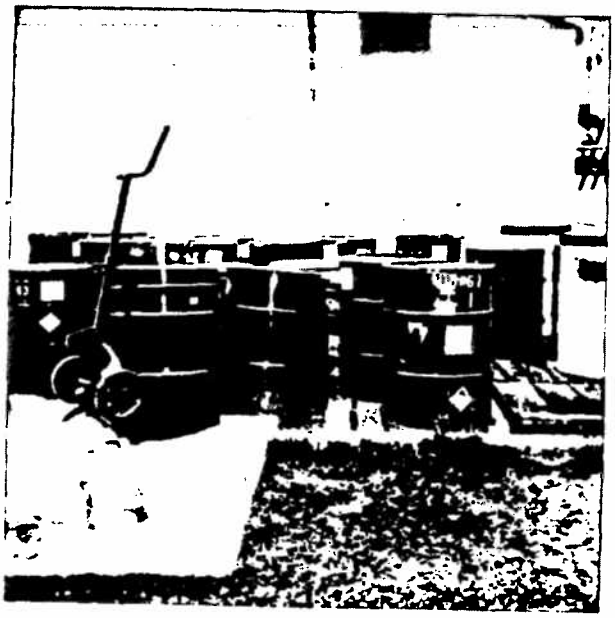


E. - 8:15 AM 5-17-88

County Name Clayton
Picture No. 2 of 5
Site Name Chemical Leaman Tank Lines
Date 5-17-88 Weather Clear
Direction Facing East
Photographer G. A. Knowles
Program Site Investigation Program
Explanation Part of composite sample collected near tankers
Other

W.-8:20AM 5-17-88

County Name Clayton
Picture No. 3 of 5
Site Name Chemical Leaman Tank Lines
Date 5-17-88 Weather Clear
Direction Facing West
Photographer G. A. Knowles
Program Site Investigation Program
Explanation A portion of the composite sample was collected in front of the wash down area, near concrete basins.
Other



E.-8:25AM 5-17-88

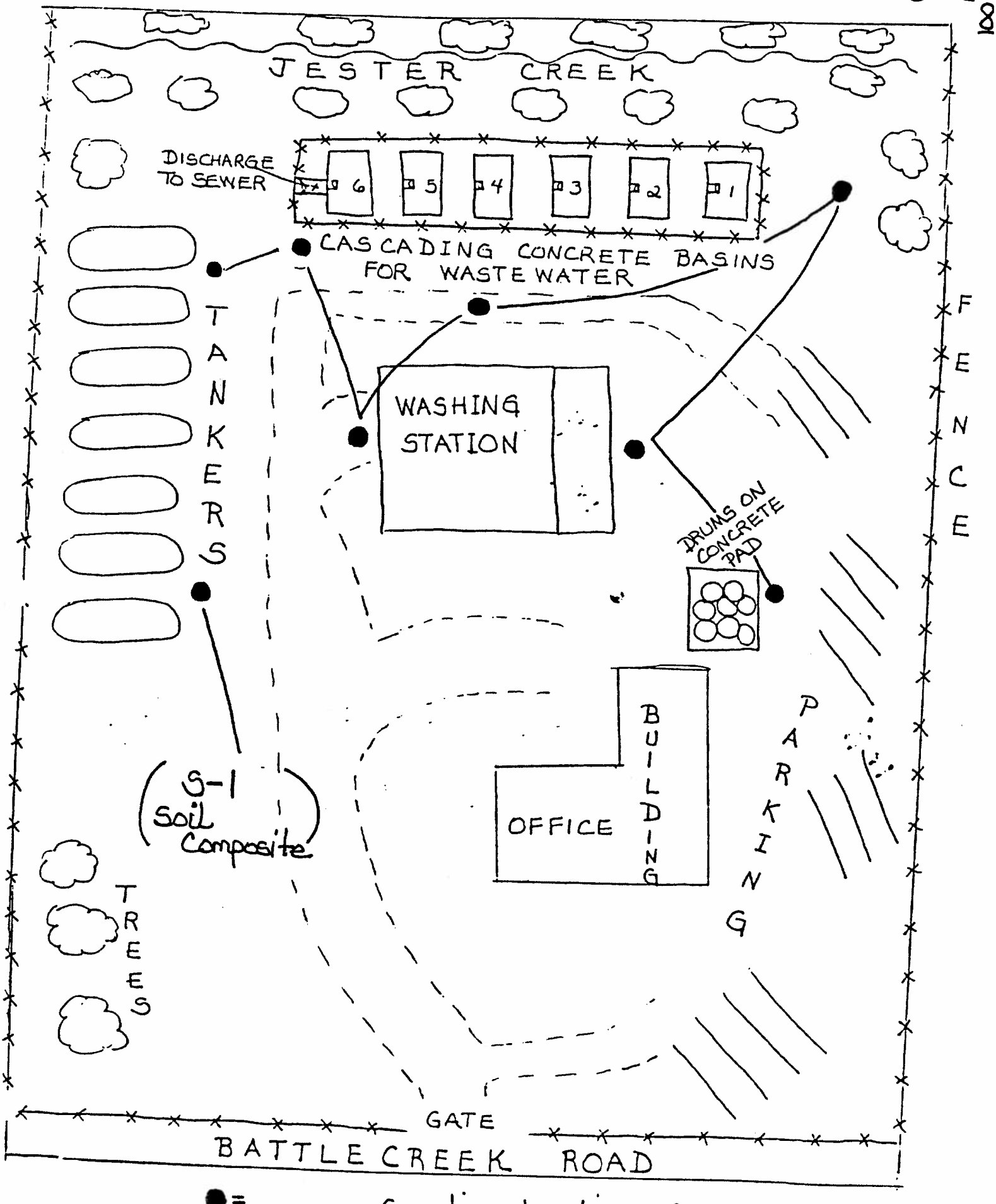
County Name Clayton
Picture No. 4 of 5
Site Name Chemical Leaman Tank Lines
Date 5-17-88 Weather Clear
Direction Facing East
Photographer G. A. Knowles
Program Site Investigation Program
Explanation A portion of composite sample was collected around drum area.
Other

W. -8:30 AM
5-17-88

County Name Clayton
Picture No. 5 of 5
Site Name Chemical Leaman Tank Lines
Date 5-17-88 Weather Clear
Direction Facing West
Photographer G.A. Knowles
Program Site Investigation Program
Explanation A portion of composite sample was collected from outside of concrete basin fenc
Other

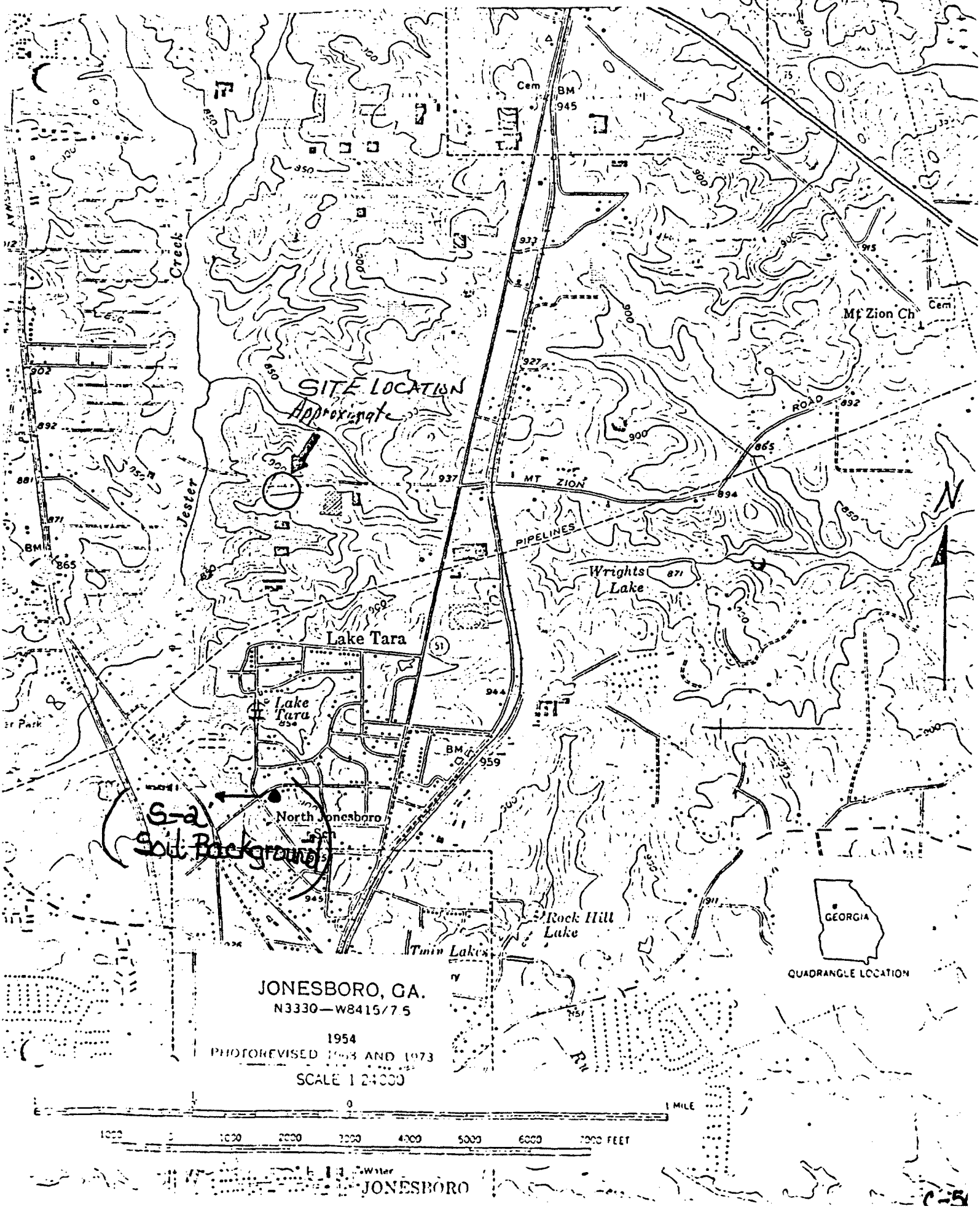
County Name
Picture No. of
Site Name
Date Weather
Direction Facing
Photographer
Program
Explanation
Other

SITE SKETCH



● = Sampling Locations for Soil Composite

Figure 1: Site Location Map - Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc.



page 8 of 8 001

C-51

GEORGIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION
LAND PROTECTION BRANCH

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

FACILITY: Chemical Leaman Tank Lines

LOCATION: 1251 Battle Creek Road Jonesboro, Georgia 30236

SAMPLE #	LOG #	LAB I.D.	DESCRIPTION	COLLECTED BY (Name)	DATE	TIME
S-1	2994		Soil Composite	G.A. Knowles	5-17-88	8:30 AM
S-2	2995		Soil Background	G.A. Knowles	5-17-88	7:40 AM

TRANSFER RECORD

TRANSFERRED BY (Name)	TO (Name) (IF FINAL: Lab Name)	DATE	TIME	METHOD OF TRANSFER	RECEIVED BY (Name)	DATE
Hilda A. Knowles	Instrumentation Lab	5-17-88	0955	Hand	Danny Reed	5-17-88

ANALYSES REQUESTED:

Georgia Department of Natural Resources
205 Butler Street, S.E., Floyd Towers East, Atlanta, Georgia 30334
J. Leonard Ledbetter, Commissioner
Harold F. Reheis, Assistant Director
Environmental Protection Division

TRIP REPORT

April 26, 1988

SITE NAME AND LOCATION:	Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc. 1251 Battle Creek Road Jonesboro, GA 30236
EPA ID NUMBER:	GAD046893764
COUNTY:	Clayton
TRIP BY:	Gilda A. Knowles GAK Environmental Specialist Site Assessment Unit
ACCOMPANIED BY:	N/A
DATE AND TIME OF INVESTIGATION:	April 20, 1988 - 8:45 a.m., 48°F.-Cool, Sunny
OFFICIALS CONTACTED:	Mr. Roscoe Mason Terminal Manager Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc. P.O. Box 7 Jonesboro, GA 30236 (404) 471-4430
REFERENCE:	Georgia - EPD State Files: Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc. GAD046893764

COMMENTS:

I met with Mr. Mason and he stated that the facility transports chemical commodities in bulk quantities. Any type of liquid material is transported, except radioactive materials. The types of materials that are transported are adhesives, various latexes, resins (solvent and non-solvent base), pharmaceuticals, pesticides, and herbicides in some instances. Tanks are not always cleaned at the facility, but are sometimes cleaned at the final destination point.

Tanker trucks are rinsed-out with a caustic solution (NaOH) and hot water after each delivery. The final rinsate is collected in a cascading system of six concrete basins for settling. The liquid portion of the basins are discharged to the sewer and the bottom sludge is collected by Barton Environmental Services of Morrow, Georgia. The basins have holding capacities of 200-300 gallons. Initial rinses are collected in 5-gallon containers and then placed into 55-gallon drums, are labeled and then picked up for

disposal. Discharge to the sewer system is continuous. The Clayton County Water Authority conducts test on the discharge on a regular basis. Chemical Leaman tests the final rinsate twice a week and the pH is checked daily. Hazardous or non-hazardous materials hauled by the company are regulated by DOT (placards on tankers).

The facility has been in operation since 1971 and has employed the same disposal practices as are carried out presently. The site covers an area of 7.4 acres and is enclosed by a fence. The site is continuously open. The rear of the site is bordered by Jester Creek and heavily forested area. There are two buildings on-site. The facility is supplied its water by Clayton County. The company has a RCRA status as small quantity generator. There are no other permits on record.

A well survey was conducted within a 4-mile radius of the site and 39 wells were observed. Most of the homes with wells have an alternate source of county water.

CONCLUSIONS:

None can be drawn until a soil composite of the facility is collected and analyzed. However, I feel that the site poses no threat to the environment or the sparsely populated area.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND FOLLOW-UP REQUIRED:

- A soil composite should be collected on-site.
- There is no need to collect a surface water sample because there are four (4) other companies in the area that are bordered by Jester Creek (Atlanta Wire Works, Drytex Inc., Atlanta Felt Co., and Nationwide Carriers, Inc.)).
- There are no wastes disposed of on-site. Wastes are either transported off-site or discharged to the sewer. Therefore, I see no need for ground water samples.
- Check with Mr. Neal Wellons, Technical Director for Clayton County Pollution Control Division (404) 478-8431, who analyzes wastewater discharges to sewer.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Six (6) Polaroids

NUMBER OF WASTE/ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES TAKEN: None

REVIEWED BY: Marlin P. Goldschalk **DATE:** 5-9-88

ATTACHMENTS: Site Location Map - Attached.
Site Sketch - Attached.
Photographs (6)

GAK:sdh/1/30

File - Clayton, Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc.

SIP - 08

4/87R

N.W.- 9:30AM 4-20-88

County Name Clayton
Picture No. 1 of 6
Site Name Chemical Leaman Tank Line
Date 4-20-88 Weather 48°F.-Cool
Direction Facing Northwest
Photographer G.A. Knowles
Program Site Investigation Program
Explanation Entrance to facility is fenced in. (6-8 ft fence). The fence surrounds the entire
Other facility for the exception of the rear which is bordered by a forested area and Jester Creek

W.- 9:35AM. 4-20-88

County Name Clayton
Picture No. 2 of 6
Site Name Chemical Leaman Tank Line
Date 4-20-88 Weather 48°F.-Coo
Direction Facing West
Photographer G.A. Knowles
Program Site Investigation Program
Explanation Tankers are parked in the south section of the facility prior to washing and
Other use.

N.-9:40 AM 4-20-88

County Name Clayton
Picture No. 3 of 6
Site Name Chemical Leaman Tank Line
Date 4-20-88 Weather 48°F.-Cool
Direction Facing North
Photographer G.A. Knowles
Program Site Investigation Program
Explanation Area where tankers are washed and rinsed out. Wash water is collected in 5 gallon con. Other tainers and drummed when wash water is hazardous or non-haz. Last rinsings are caught in a drain which leads to concrete basins.

E.-9:45 AM 4-20-88

County Name Clayton
Picture No. 4 of 6
Site Name Chemical Leaman Tank Line
Date 4-20-88 Weather 48°F.-Cool
Direction Facing East
Photographer G.A. Knowles
Program Site Investigation Program
Explanation Wastewater is kept in a separate area of the facility on a concrete slab, until pick-up Other for disposal.

S.W.- 9:50 AM 4-20-88

County Name Clayton
Picture No. 5 of 6
Site Name Chemical Leaman Tank Lin
Date 4-20-88 Weather 48°F.-Cool
Direction Facing Southwest
Photographer G.A. Knowles
Program Site Investigation Progra
Explanation Six concrete basins hold 200-300 gallons of waste-water. Basins are set up on a
Other cascading system, whereas the 6th basin's contents is discharged to the sewer system. Basins are interconnected.

W.- 9:55 AM 4-20-88

County Name Clayton
Picture No. 6 of 6
Site Name Chemical Leaman Tank Lin
Date 4-20-88 Weather 48°F.-Cool
Direction Facing West
Photographer G.A. Knowles
Program Site Investigation Program
Explanation Jester Creek lies at the rear of the facility. Creek water was less than
Other a foot deep.

SITE SKETCH

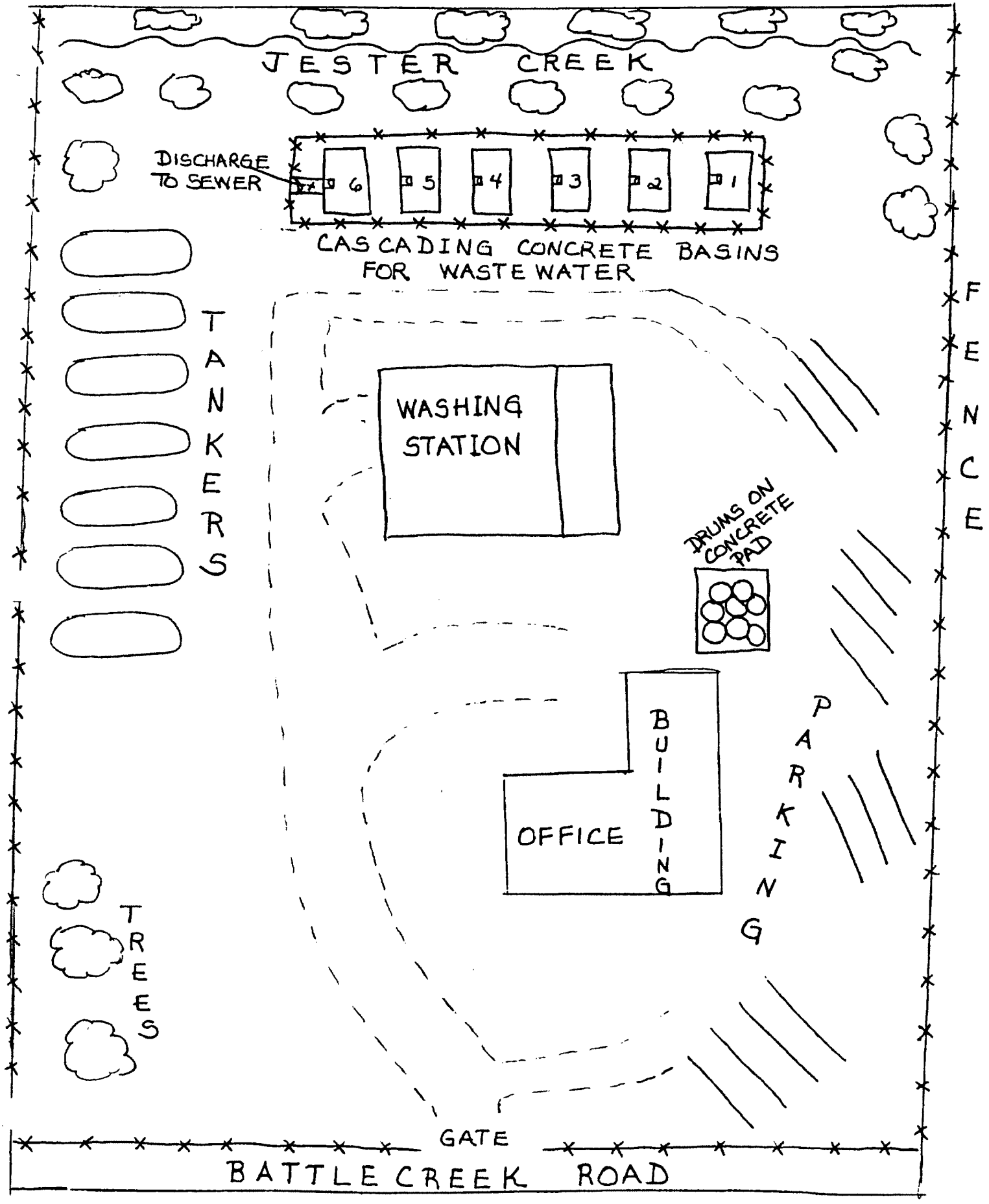
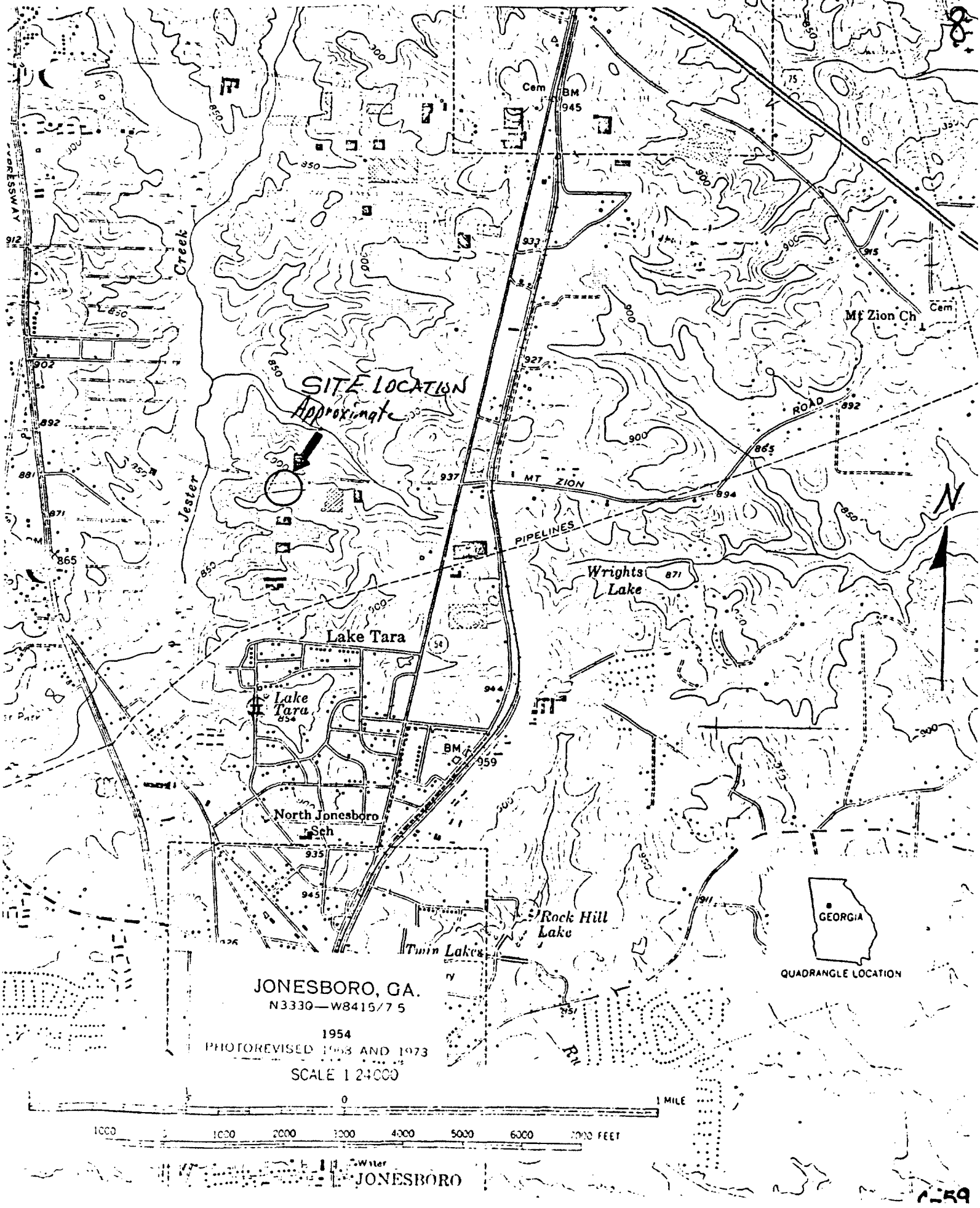

JESTER CREEK
DISCHARGE TO SEWER
6
5
4
3
2
1
CASCADING CONCRETE BASINS FOR WASTE WATER
TANKERS
FENCE
WASHING STATION
DRUMS ON CONCRETE PAD
OFFICE BUILDING
PARKING
TREES
GATE
BATTLE CREEK ROAD

Figure 1: Site Location Map - Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc.

Ref. 6 page 8 of 98



CERCLA

LAND PROTECTION BRANCH

HAZARDOUS WASTE ANALYSIS REQUEST

REF. 1
page 1 of 4

DATE: 5-17-88 PROJECT: Chemical Leaman Tank Lines COLLECTOR: G.A. Knowles- 656-74

NO. SAMPLES: 2 LOG NOS. 2004, 2005 LIQUID _____ SOLID _____ SOIL X

CAUSTIC _____ ACID _____ SOLVENT _____ OTHER: _____ SLUDGE _____

INFORMATION FOUND: The facility transports chemical commodities in bulk quantities. Tanker trucks are rinsed-out with a caustic solution (NaOH) and hot water after each delivery. Some of the chemicals transported are hazardous.

HAZARDOUS WASTE NOS. _____

HAZARDOUS HANDLING: _____

WORK PRIORITY (CRITICAL NEED) Medium.

RECEIVED
JUN 15 1988
SITE INVESTIGATION PROGRAM

METALS ANALYSES

	TOT	DIS			
METALS (DW NO Hg)	☑	☐	EP METALS (DW NO Hg)	☐	100X ☐ 30X ☐
METALS (DW WITH Hg)	☐	☐	EP METALS (DW WITH Hg)		

	TOT	DIS		TOT	DIS				
NICKEL	☐	☐	CADMIUM	☐	☐	EP NICKEL	☐	EP CADMIUM	☐
ARSENIC	☐	☐	LEAD	☐	☐	EP ARSENIC	☐	EP LEAD	☐
CHROMIUM	☐	☐	MERCURY	☐	☐	EP CHROMIUM	☐	EP MERCURY	☐
CHROM-HEX	☐	☐	SELENIUM	☐	☐	EP CHROM-HEX	☐	EP SELENIUM	☐
_____	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐	_____	☐	_____	☐

SPECIFIC ANALYSES

pH	☐	SULFIDE	☐	% SOLIDS	☐ _____ ☐
FLASH PT	☐	SP.COND.	☐	TOT. PHENOLS	☐ _____ ☐
CYANIDE TOT.	☐	TOC	☐	CHLORIDE	☐ _____ ☐
CYANIDE AM.	☐	TOH	☐	FLUORIDE	☐ _____ ☐

ORGANIC ANALYSES

PESTICIDE SCREEN (EC)	☐	GC-MS ACID EXTRACTABLES	☐
PCB	☐	GC-MS BASE/NEUTRALS	☐
VOLATILE ORGANICS (VOA)	☑		

SPECIFIC ORGANICS: _____

APPROVED: Marlin N. Dittenhaller AUTHORIZED: Randolph R. Williams

HS/OC

C-6

SAMPLE DATE: 5-17-88 PROJECT: Chemical Leaman Tank Lines COLLECTOR: G.A. Knowles

	HW LOG NO.	2994	2995			
DATE REC'D	5-17-88 LABEL					
TIME REC'D	0958					
REC'D BY:	D Reed	S-1	S-2			
DEL BY:	G. Knowles	Soil Composite	Soil Back-ground			
	Harold Leopold (PM) LABORATORY MANAGER					
DATE:						
PARAMETERS	LAB NO.	HW2994	HW2995			
Total	Ag mg/kg	<2	<6			
"	As "	<4	<20			
"	Ba "	47	66			
"	Cd "	<1	<2			
"	Cr "	16	81			
"	Pb "	16	17			
"	Se "	<5	<40			
"	Cu "	12	32			
"	Ni "	5	28			
"	Zn "	59	32			

REMARKS:

page 3 of 4

DATE: 6-7-88 GEORGIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION SAMPLE REC'D (date & time):
PROJECT: Chemical Lehman Tank PURGEABLE ORGANIC ANALYSIS-SEDIMENT SAMPLE START (date & time):
SOURCE: S-2 DATA REPORTING SHEET SAMPLE STOP (date & time):
Soil Background
SAMPLE TYPE: Soil CHEMIST: WB COMPLETED:
SAMPLE NO.: HW 2995

Compound	Storet#	Units	Compound	Storet#	Units
Methylene Chloride	34426 < 5	µg/Kg	Acetone	< 10	µg/Kg
Trichlorofluoromethane	34491 < 1	µg/Kg	Methy Ehtyl Ketone	< 10	µg/Kg
1,1-Dichloroethylene	34504	µg/Kg	Carbon Disulfide	< 1	µg/Kg
1,1-Dichloroethane	34499	µg/Kg			
1,2-Trans-Dichloro-ethylene	34549	µg/Kg	Isopropyl Acetate		µg/Kg
Chloroform	34318	µg/Kg	2-Hexanone		µg/Kg
1,2-Dichloroethane	34534	µg/Kg	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone		µg/Kg
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	34509	µg/Kg	Styrene		µg/Kg
Carbon Tetrachloride	34299	µg/Kg	O-Xylene		µg/Kg
Dichlorobromomethane	34330	µg/Kg	P-Xylene		µg/Kg
1,2-Dichloropropane	34544	µg/Kg	M-Xylene		µg/Kg
Trans-1,3-Dichloro-propene	34697	µg/Kg	Ethyl Acetate		µg/Kg
Trichloroethylene	34487	µg/Kg	N-Propyl Acetate		µg/Kg
Benzene	34237	µg/Kg	Butyl Acetate		µg/Kg
Chlorodibromomethane	34309	µg/Kg	Acrolein	34213 < 52	µg/Kg
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	34514	µg/Kg	Acrylonitrile	34218 < 52	µg/Kg
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	34702	µg/Kg	Chloromethane	34421 < 10	µg/Kg
2-Chloroethyl Vinyl Ether	34579	µg/Kg	Bromomethane	34416	µg/Kg
Bromoform	34290	µg/Kg	Vinyl Chloride	34495	µg/Kg
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloro-ethane	44519	µg/Kg	Chloroethane	34314	µg/Kg
Tetrachloroethylene	34478	µg/Kg			µg/Kg
Toluene	34483	µg/Kg			µg/Kg
Chlorobenzene	34304	µg/Kg			µg/Kg
Ethylbenzene	34374	µg/Kg			µg/Kg
					µg/Kg
					µg/Kg
					µg/Kg
					µg/Kg
					µg/Kg
					µg/Kg
					µg/Kg
					µg/Kg

U - ANALYZED FOR BUT NOT DETECTED (value reported is detection limit - D.L.)

No other purgeable organic compound detected with an estimated minimum detection limit of _____

M - NOT ANALYZED

KEY: 1 page 48

DATE: 6-9-88 GEORGIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION
PROJECT: Chemical Leaman Tank PURGEABLE ORGANIC ANALYSIS-SEDIMENT
SOURCE: S-1 DATA REPORTING SHEET
Soil Composite
SAMPLE TYPE: Soil
SAMPLE NO.: HW 2994

SAMPLE REC'D (date & time):
SAMPLE START (date & time):
SAMPLE STOP (date & time):
CHEMIST: MB COMPLETED: RK

Compound	Storet#		Units
Methylene Chloride	34426	< 5	µg/Kg
Trichlorofluoromethane	34491	< 1	µg/Kg
1,1-Dichloroethylene	34504		µg/Kg
1,1-Dichloroethane	34499		µg/Kg
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	34549		µg/Kg
Chloroform	34318		µg/Kg
1,2-Dichloroethane	34534		µg/Kg
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	34509		µg/Kg
Carbon Tetrachloride	34299		µg/Kg
Dichlorobromomethane	34330		µg/Kg
1,2-Dichloropropane	34544		µg/Kg
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	34697		µg/Kg
Trichloroethylene	34487		µg/Kg
Benzene	34237		µg/Kg
Chlorodibromomethane	34309		µg/Kg
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	34514		µg/Kg
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	34702		µg/Kg
2-Chloroethyl Vinyl Ether	34579		µg/Kg
Bromoform	34290		µg/Kg
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	44519		µg/Kg
Tetrachloroethylene	34478		µg/Kg
Toluene	34483		µg/Kg
Chlorobenzene	34304		µg/Kg
Ethylbenzene	34374		µg/Kg

Compound	Storet#		Units
Acetone		< 10	µg/Kg
Methy Ehtyl Ketone		< 10	µg/Kg
Carbon Disulfide		< 1	µg/Kg
Isopropyl Acetate			µg/Kg
2-Hexanone			µg/Kg
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone			µg/Kg
Styrene			µg/Kg
O-Xylene			µg/Kg
P-Xylene			µg/Kg
M-Xylene			µg/Kg
Ethyl Acetate			µg/Kg
N-Propyl Acetate			µg/Kg
Butyl Acetate			µg/Kg
Acrolein	34213	< 50	µg/Kg
Acrylonitrile	34218	< 50	µg/Kg
Chloromethane	34421	< 10	µg/Kg
Bromomethane	34416		µg/Kg
Vinyl Chloride	34495		µg/Kg
Chloroethane	34314		µg/Kg
			µg/Kg
			µg/Kg
			µg/Kg
			µg/Kg
			µg/Kg
			µg/Kg
			µg/Kg
			µg/Kg

U - ANALYZED FOR BUT NOT DETECTED (value reported is detection limit - D.L.)

No other purgeable organic compound detected with an estimated minimum detection limit of _____

M - NOT ANALYZED

REF. 8

RECORD OF TELEPHONIC CONVERSATION
Site Investigation Program

Routing: Marlin Gottschalk MRG 4-28 Date: April 18, 1988

Time: 3:10 a.m. (p.m.)

File: Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc.

Party Spoken To: Mr. R.J. Scarbrough Title: Water Superintendant

Agency/Company: City Hall - 102 N. McDonough Street

Address: Jonesboro City: Jonesboro

Telephone Number: (404) 478 - 7407 State/Zip: Ga. 30236

Subject: Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc. - GAD046893764

Summary of Call: I spoke to Mr. Scarbrough to inquire about the drinking water for Jonesboro and he stated the following: 1.) the City of Jonesboro drinking water is purchased from the Clayton County Water Authority, while another drinking water source is supplied from two wells within the city of Jonesboro; 2.) one well is 290 feet deep and the second well is 400 feet deep, both supply 3 million gals/month; 3.) no waters are used for irrigation purposes and 4.) he did not know of any shallow wells in the area.

Actions Required:

Signature:

Follow-up Responses/Additional Comments:

Signature: Date:

SIP-2 9/86

C-60

OVERSIZED

DOCUMENT

REF. 10

RECORD OF TELEPHONIC CONVERSATION
Site Investigation Program

Routing: Marlin Gottschalk MRB 6-28 Date: April 18, 1988

Time: 1:45 a.m./(p.m.)

File: Clayton Co. Landfill and Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc.

Party Spoken To: Mr. Gilben Peoples Title: Water Quality Director

Agency/Company: Clayton County Water Authority

Address: 70 Oakdale Drive City: Stockbridge

Telephone Number: (404)) 961 -2130 State/Zip: Georgia 30281

Subject: Clayton Co. Landfill (GAD 980495170); Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc (GAD 046893764)

Summary of Call: I called Mr. Peoples to inquire about drinking water for Clayton Co. and he stated the following: 1.) Clayton Co. is serviced by two surface water plants/basins, the Little Cotton Indian Creek in Henry Co. and Shoal Creek and the Flint River; 2.) the Clayton Co. Water authority services Lovejoy, Ga., but not Hampton, Ga. (city south of Lovejoy); 3.) the authority does not service all of Jonesboro, Ga. because they have their own well system; 4.) there are wells located in both the Jonesboro and Lovejoy areas; and 5.) the above mentioned surface waters are used for home irrigation only.

Actions Required:

Signature:

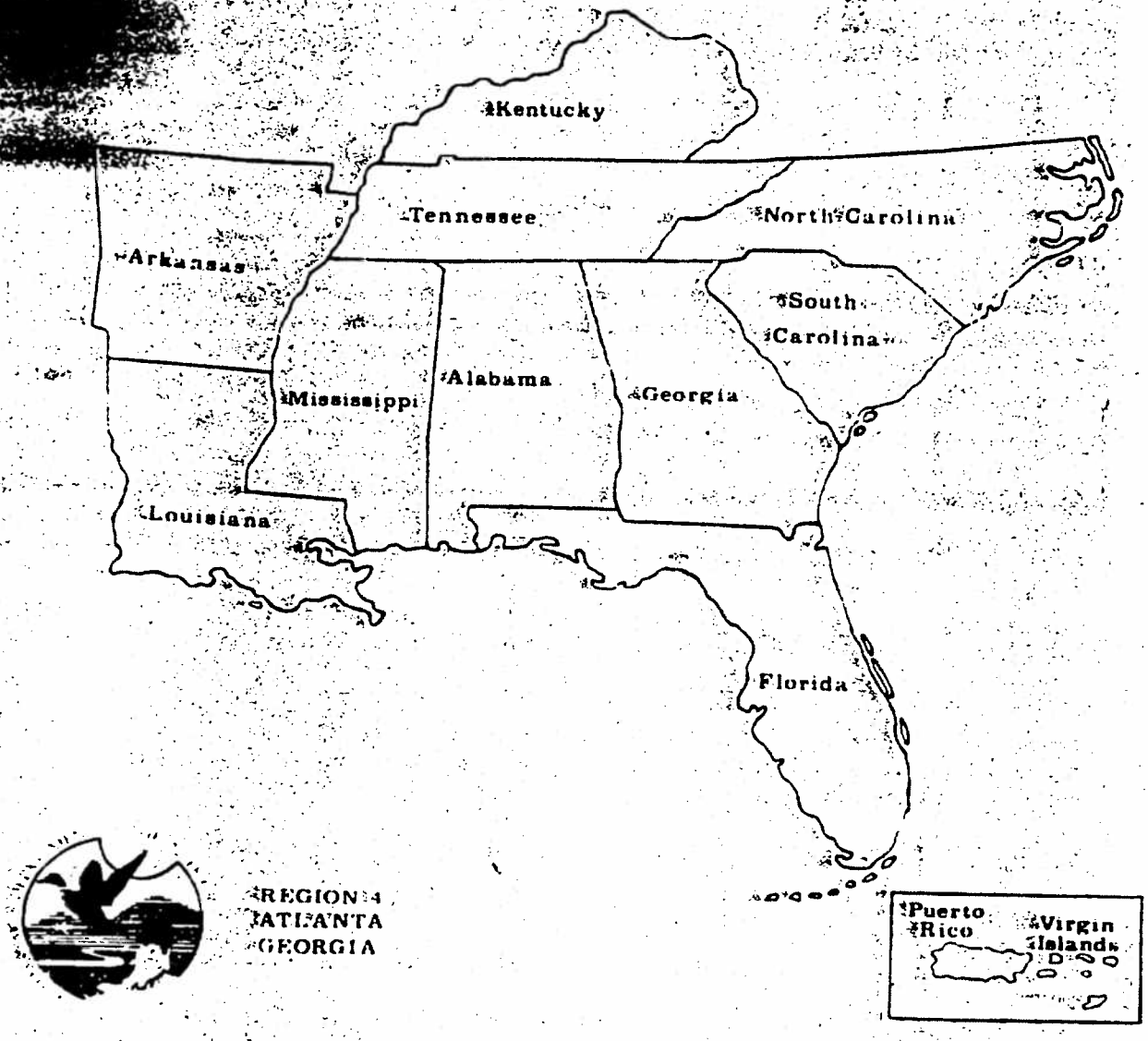
Follow-up Responses/Additional Comments:

Signature: Date:

SIP-2 9/86

C-1dc

ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES OF THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES



REGION 4
ATLANTA
GEORGIA

Reference 19

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
75 SPRING STREET, S.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

August 23, 1985

NOTICE

TO: All Project Leaders and Cooperators

FROM: Endangered Species Office, Federal Assistance, FWS, Atlanta, Georgia

SUBJECT: Changes to the Region 4 Endangered Species Notebook

This update covers the following actions: listing of the Carolina northern flying squirrel in North Carolina and Tennessee as endangered, listing of the Tar River spiny mussel in North Carolina as endangered, listing of five Florida pine rockland plants as endangered, listing of the Miccosukee gooseberry in Florida and South Carolina as endangered, listing of Ruth's golden aster in Tennessee and Vahl's boxwood in Puerto Rico as endangered, listing of the amber darter and Conasauga logperch in Georgia and Tennessee as endangered with critical habitat designated, reclassification of the alligator in Florida to threatened by similarity of appearance, and the proposed listing of two plants (pondberry and Florida golden aster).

REGIONAL LIST: Replace.

STATE LISTS: Replace FL, GA, NC, PR, SC, TN.

CRITICAL HABITAT: Replace index; add amber darter and Conasauga logperch designations for GA and TN.

PROPOSED RULEMAKING: Replace previous sheet.

Species Accounts: FISHES - Replace index; add accounts for two fishes.

PLANTS - Replace index; add accounts for eight plants.

Attachments

85-3

Federally Listed Species by State

GEORGIA

(E=Endangered; T=Threatened; CH=Critical Habitat determined)

Mammals	General Distribution
Bat, gray (Myotis grisescens) - E	Northwest, West
Bat, Indiana (Myotis sodalis) - E	Extreme Northwest
Manatee, Florida (Trichechus manatus) - E	Coastal waters
Panther, Florida (Felis concolor coryi) - E	Entire state
Whale, right (Eubalaena glacialis) - E	Coastal waters
Whale, finback (Balaenoptera physalus) - E	Coastal waters
Whale, humpback (Megaptera novaeangliae) - E	Coastal waters
Whale, sei (Balaenoptera borealis) - E	Coastal waters
Whale, sperm (Physeter catodon) - E	Coastal waters
Birds	
Eagle, bald (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) - E	Entire state
Falcon, American peregrine (Falco peregrinus anatum) - E	North
Falcon, Arctic peregrine (Falco peregrinus tundrius) - T	Coast, Northwest
Stork, wood (Mycteria americana) - E	Southeastern swamps
Warbler, Bachman's (Vermivora bachmanii) - E	Entire state
Warbler, Kirtland's (Dendroica kirtlandii) - E	Coast
Woodpecker, ivory-billed (Campephilus principalis) - E	South, Southwest
Woodpecker, red-cockaded (Picoides (=Dendrocopos) borealis) - E	Entire state
Reptiles	
Alligator, American (Alligator mississippiensis) - E	Inland coastal plain
Alligator, American (Alligator mississippiensis) - T	Coastal areas

GEORGIA (cont'd)

	General Distribution
Snake, eastern indigo (Drymarchon corais couperi) - T	Southeast
Turtle, Kemp's (Atlantic) ridley (Lepidochelys kempii) - E	Coastal waters
Turtle, green (Chelonia mydas) - T	Coastal waters
Turtle, hawksbill (Eretmochelys imbricata) - E	Coastal waters
Turtle, leatherback (Dermochelys coriacea) - E	Coastal waters
Turtle, loggerhead (Caretta caretta) - T	Coastal waters

Fishes

Darter, amber (Percina antesella) - E,CH	Conasauga R., Murray County
Darter, snail (Percina tanasi) - T	S. Chickamauga Cr., Catoosa County
Logperch, Conasauga (Percina jenkinsi) - E,CH	Conasauga R., Murray County
Sturgeon, shortnose (Acipenser brevirostrum) - E	Coastal rivers

Plants

Florida torreya (Torreya taxifolia) - E	Decatur County
Green pitcher plant (Sarracenia oreophila) - E	Towns County
Hairy rattleweed (Baptisia arachnifera) - E	Wayne, Brantley Counties
Persistent trillium (Trillium persistens) - E	Tallulah-Tugaloo River system, Rabun and Habersham Counties

APPENDIX D

CERCLA

HAZARDOUS WASTE ANALYSIS REQUEST

DATE: 5-17-88 PROJECT: Chemical Leaman Tank Lines COLLECTOR: G.A. Knowles- 656-74

NO. SAMPLES: 2 LOG NOS. 2994, 2995 LIQUID ____ SOLID ____ SOIL X

CAUSTIC ____ ACID ____ SOLVENT ____ OTHER: ____ SLUDGE ____

INFORMATION FOUND: The facility transports chemical commodities in bulk quantities. Tanker trucks are rinsed-out with a caustic solution ($NaOH$) and hot water after each delivery. Some of the chemicals transported are hazardous.

HAZARDOUS WASTE NOS. ____

HAZARDOUS HANDLING: ____

WORK PRIORITY (CRITICAL NEED) Medium.

RECEIVED
JUN 15 1988
SITE INVESTIGATION PROGRAM BOX

METALS ANALYSES

	TOT	DIS			
METALS (DW NO Hg)	☑	☐	EP METALS (DW NO Hg)	☐	
METALS (DW WITH Hg)	☐	☐	EP METALS (DW WITH Hg)		

	TOT	DIS		TOT	DIS				
NICKEL	☐	☐	CADMIUM	☐	☐	EP NICKEL	☐	EP CADMIUM	☐
ARSENIC	☐	☐	LEAD	☐	☐	EP ARSENIC	☐	EP LEAD	☐
CHROMIUM	☐	☐	MERCURY	☐	☐	EP CHROMIUM	☐	EP MERCURY	☐
CHROM-HEX	☐	☐	SELENIUM	☐	☐	EP CHROM-HEX	☐	EP SELENIUM	☐
____	☐	☐	____	☐	☐	____	☐	____	☐

SPECIFIC ANALYSES

pH	☐	SULFIDE	☐	% SOLIDS	☐ ____ ☐
FLASH PT	☐	SP.COND.	☐	TOT. PHENOLS	☐ ____ ☐
CYANIDE TOT.	☐	TOC	☐	CHLORIDE	☐ ____ ☐
CYANIDE AM.	☐	TOH	☐	FLUORIDE	☐ ____ ☐

ORGANIC ANALYSES

PESTICIDE SCREEN (EC)	☐	GC-MS ACID EXTRACTABLES	☐
PCB	☐	GC-MS BASE/NEUTRALS	☐
VOLATILE ORGANICS (VOA)	☑		

SPECIFIC ORGANICS: ____

APPROVED: Marlin N. Nicholls AUTHORIZED: Randolph D. Williams

HW/00395

D-1

LABORATORY REPORT

SAMPLE DATE: 5-17-88 PROJECT: Chemical Leaman Tank Lines COLLECTOR: G.A. Knowles

	HW LOG NO.	2994	2995
DATE REC'D	5-17-88 LABEL		
TIME REC'D	0958		
REC'D BY:	A Reed	S-1	S-2
DEL BY:	G. Knowles	Soil Composite	Soil Background
	Harold Imfeld (Ox) LABORATORY MANAGER		
DATE:			
PARAMETERS	LAB NO.	HW2994	HW2995
Total	Ag mg/kg	<2	<6
"	As "	<4	<20
"	Ba "	47	66
"	Cd "	<1	<2
"	Cr "	16	51
"	Pb "	16	17
"	Se "	<5	<40
"	Cu "	12	32
"	Ni "	5	28
"	Zn "	59	32

REMARKS:

D-2

DATE: 6-9-88 GEORGIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION SAMPLE REC'D (date & time): _____

PROJECT: Chemical Ashman Tank PURGEABLE ORGANIC ANALYSIS-SEDIMENT SAMPLE START (date & time): _____

SOURCE: S-2 DATA REPORTING SHEET SAMPLE STOP (date & time): _____

Soil Background

SAMPLE TYPE: Soil CHEMIST: WB COMPLETED: 6/12

SAMPLE NO.: HW 2495

D-3

Compound	Storet#		Units
Methylene Chloride	34426	< 5	µg/Kg
Trichlorofluoromethane	34491	< 1	µg/Kg
1,1-Dichloroethylene	34504		µg/Kg
1,1-Dichloroethane	34499		µg/Kg
1,2-Trans-Dichloro-ethylene	34549		µg/Kg
Chloroform	34318		µg/Kg
1,2-Dichloroethane	34534		µg/Kg
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	34509		µg/Kg
Carbon Tetrachloride	34299		µg/Kg
Dichlorobromomethane	34330		µg/Kg
1,2-Dichloropropane	34544		µg/Kg
Trans-1,3-Dichloro-propene	34697		µg/Kg
Trichloroethylene	34487		µg/Kg
Benzene	34237		µg/Kg
Chlorodibromomethane	34309		µg/Kg
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	34514		µg/Kg
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	34702		µg/Kg
2-Chloroethyl Vinyl Ether	34579		µg/Kg
Bromoform	34290		µg/Kg
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloro-ethane	44519		µg/Kg
Tetrachloroethylene	34478		µg/Kg
Toluene	34483		µg/Kg
Chlorobenzene	34304		µg/Kg
Ethylbenzene	34374		µg/Kg

Compound	Storet#		Units
Acetone		< 10	µg/Kg
Methy Ehtyl Ketone		< 10	µg/Kg
Carbon Disulfide		< 1	µg/Kg
Isopropyl Acetate			µg/Kg
2-Hexanone			µg/Kg
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone			µg/Kg
Styrene			µg/Kg
O-Xylene			µg/Kg
P-Xylene			µg/Kg
M-Xylene			µg/Kg
Ethyl Acetate			µg/Kg
N-Propyl Acetate			µg/Kg
Butyl Acetate			µg/Kg
Acrolein	34213	< 50	µg/Kg
Acrylonitrile	34218	< 50	µg/Kg
Chloromethane	34421	< 10	µg/Kg
Bromomethane	34416		µg/Kg
Vinyl Chloride	34495		µg/Kg
Chloroethane	34314		µg/Kg
			µg/Kg
			µg/Kg
			µg/Kg
			µg/Kg
			µg/Kg
			µg/Kg
			µg/Kg
			µg/Kg

U - ANALYZED FOR BUT NOT DETECTED (value reported is detection limit - D.L.)

No other purgeable organic compound detected with an estimated minimum detection limit of _____

M - NOT ANALYZED

DATE: 6-9-88 GEORGIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION SAMPLE REC'D (date & time): _____

PROJECT: Chemical Lagoon Tank PURGEABLE ORGANIC ANALYSIS-SEDIMENT SAMPLE START (date & time): _____

SOURCE: S-1 DATA REPORTING SHEET SAMPLE STOP (date & time): _____

Soil Composite

SAMPLE TYPE: Soil CHEMIST: MB COMPLETED: RR

SAMPLE NO.: HW 2994

D-4

Compound	Storet#		Units
Methylene Chloride	34426	< 5	µg/Kg
Trichlorofluoromethane	34491	< 1	µg/Kg
1,1-Dichloroethylene	34504		µg/Kg
1,1-Dichloroethane	34499		µg/Kg
1,2-Trans-Dichloro-ethylene	34549		µg/Kg
Chloroform	34318		µg/Kg
1,2-Dichloroethane	34534		µg/Kg
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	34509		µg/Kg
Carbon Tetrachloride	34299		µg/Kg
Dichlorobromomethane	34330		µg/Kg
1,2-Dichloropropane	34544		µg/Kg
Trans-1,3-Dichloro-propene	34697		µg/Kg
Trichloroethylene	34487		µg/Kg
Benzene	34237		µg/Kg
Chlorodibromomethane	34309		µg/Kg
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	34514		µg/Kg
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	34702		µg/Kg
2-Chloroethyl Vinyl Ether	34579		µg/Kg
Bromoform	34290		µg/Kg
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloro-ethane	44519		µg/Kg
Tetrachloroethylene	34478		µg/Kg
Toluene	34483		µg/Kg
Chlorobenzene	34304		µg/Kg
Ethylbenzene	34374		µg/Kg

Compound	Storet#		Units
Acetone		< 10	µg/Kg
Methy Ehtyl Ketone		< 10	µg/Kg
Carbon Disulfide		< 1	µg/Kg
Isopropyl Acetate			µg/Kg
2-Hexanone			µg/Kg
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone			µg/Kg
Styrene			µg/Kg
O-Xylene			µg/Kg
P-Xylene			µg/Kg
M-Xylene			µg/Kg
Ethyl Acetate			µg/Kg
N-Propyl Acetate			µg/Kg
Butyl Acetate			µg/Kg
Acrolein	34213	< 50	µg/Kg
Acrylonitrile	34218	< 50	µg/Kg
Chloromethane	34421	< 10	µg/Kg
Bromomethane	34416		µg/Kg
Vinyl Chloride	34495		µg/Kg
Chloroethane	34314		µg/Kg
			µg/Kg
			µg/Kg
			µg/Kg
			µg/Kg
			µg/Kg
			µg/Kg
			µg/Kg
			µg/Kg

U - ANALYZED FOR BUT NOT DETECTED (value reported is detection limit - D.L.)

No other purgeable organic compound detected with an estimated minimum detection limit of _____

M - NOT ANALYZED

M.2 - SITE MAINTENANCE FORM

EPA ID : GAD046893764

SITE NAME: CHEMICAL LEAMAN TANK LINES INC SOURCE: H

STREET : 1251 BATTLE CREEK RD CONG DIST: 06

CITY : JONESBORO ZIP: 30236

CNTY NAME: CLAYTON CNTY CODE : 063

LATITUDE : 33/33/00.8 LONGITUDE : 084/20/59.0

LL-SOURCE: R LL-ACCURACY:

SMSA : 0520 HYDRO UNIT: 03130005

INVENTORY IND: Y REMEDIAL IND: Y REMOVAL IND: N FED FAC IND: N

NPL IND: N NPL LISTING DATE: NPL DELISTING DATE:

SITE/SPILL IDS:

RPM NAME: RAY WILKERSON RPM PHONE: 404-347-2234

SITE CLASSIFICATION: SITE APPROACH:

DIOXIN TIER: REG FLD1: REG FLD2: 6

RESP TERM: PENDING ( ) NO FURTHER ACTION ( )

ENF DISP: NO VIABLE RESP PARTY ( ) VOLUNTARY RESPONSE ( )
ENFORCED RESPONSE ( ) COST RECOVERY ( )

SITE DESCRIPTION:

ACTION:

PENDING (_) NO FURTHER ACTION (_)

M.2 - PROGRAM MAINTENANCE FORM

ACTION: _

SITE: CHEMICAL LEAMAN TANK LINES INC

EPA ID: GAD046893764 PROGRAM CODE: H01 PROGRAM TYPE:

PROGRAM QUALIFIER: ALIAS LINK :

PROGRAM NAME: SITE EVALUATION

DESCRIPTION:

M.2 - EVENT MAINTENANCE FORM

* ACTION: _ *

SITE: CHEMICAL LEAMAN TANK LINES INC
PROGRAM: SITE EVALUATION

EPA ID: GAD046893764 PROGRAM CODE: H01 EVENT TYPE: DS1

FMS CODE: EVENT QUALIFIER : EVENT LEAD: E * _ ___ _ *

EVENT NAME: DISCOVERY STATUS: * _____ _ *

DESCRIPTION:

* _____ *
* _____ *
* _____ *
* _____ *

ORIGINAL	CURRENT	ACTUAL			
START:	START:	START:	* __/__/__	__/__/__	__/__/__ *
COMP :	COMP :	COMP : 07/01/80	* __/__/__	__/__/__	__/__/__ *

HQ COMMENT:

* _____ *

RG COMMENT:

* _____ *

COOP AGR #	AMENDMENT #	STATUS	STATE %				
			0	* _____	_____	__	___ *

M.2 - EVENT MAINTENANCE FORM

* ACTION: _ *

SITE: CHEMICAL LEAMAN TANK LINES INC
PROGRAM: SITE EVALUATION

EPA ID: GAD046893764 PROGRAM CODE: H01 EVENT TYPE: PA1

FMS CODE: EVENT QUALIFIER : EVENT LEAD: S * _ ___ _ *

EVENT NAME: PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT STATUS: * _____ _ *

DESCRIPTION:

LITTLE INFORMATION REGARDING HAZARDOUS WASTES HANDLING PRAC/ *
TICES PRIOR TO 1980. SITE LOCATED IN HEAVILY POPULATED AND *
INDUSTRIALIZED AREA OF CLAYTON COUNTY, GA. JESTER CREEK IS *
1000 FT. TO THE WEST OF THE SITE *

ORIGINAL	CURRENT	ACTUAL			
START:	START:	START: 07/22/85	* __/__/__	__/__/__	__/__/__ *
COMP :	COMP :	COMP : 07/23/85	* __/__/__	__/__/__	__/__/__ *

HQ COMMENT:

* _____ *

RG COMMENT:

* _____ *

COOP AGR #	AMENDMENT #	STATUS	STATE %				
			0	* _____	_____	__	___ *

M.2 - COMMENT MAINTENANCE FORM

SITE: CHEMICAL LEAMAN TANK LINES INC

EPA ID: GAD046893764

COM NO	COMMENT	ACTION
001	PART A- ON FILE	* _ _____ *
		* _____ *

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT COVER SHEET
CHEMICAL LEAMAN TANK LINES, INC.
GAD046893764

This facility is a Common Carrier transporting chemical commodities in bulk quantities. Chemical Leaman Tank Lines began operating the facility in the early 1970's. Tanker trucks which transport a wide variety of chemical products, some of which are hazardous, are rinsed-out with a caustic solution (NaOH) and hot water after each delivery. The rinsate is collected in 5 underground steel storage tanks for settling. According to Mr. Bruce Hartmann, Manager of Engineering for the facility, the liquid portion of the tanks is discharged to the local POTW and the bottom sludge is periodically collected in drums and shipped to a hazardous waste disposal facility (unspecified). Mr. Hartmann stated that he is uncertain of waste handling practices prior to 1980. The RCRA Part A filed for this facility has been withdrawn and the site has been assigned a small quantity generator status.

The facility is located in a heavily populated and industrialized area of Clayton County. Surface run-off from the site enters Jester Creek about 1,000 feet to the west. Jester Creek in turn enters the Flint River about 2 miles southwest of the site. Older homes in the area may use shallow wells for drinking water purposes.

The site is assessed a "LOW" priority for a Site Inspection because of the lack of information regarding hazardous waste handling practices at this facility prior to 1980.

CSW/mcw048

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 1 - SITE INFORMATION AND ASSESSMENT

I. IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE: GA | 02 SITE NUMBER: D046893764

II. SITE NAME AND LOCATION

01 SITE NAME (Legal, common, or descriptive name of site)	02 STREET, ROUTE NO., OR SPECIFIC LOCATION IDENTIFIER
Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc.	P. O. Box 7, 1251 Battle Creek Road

03 CITY	04 STATE	05 ZIP CODE	06 COUNTY	07 COUNTY CODE	08 CONG DIST
Jonesboro	GA	30236	Clayton	063	06

09 COORDINATES LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
33° 33' 10.0"	084° 21' 23.0"

10 DIRECTIONS TO SITE (Starting from nearest public road)
From I-75 and Hwy. 54 intersection proceed south on Hwy. 54 for about 2 miles. Turn west onto Battle Creek Road. Facility is at the second left (south) along Battle Creek Road.

III. RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

01 OWNER (If known)	02 STREET (Business, mailing, residential)
Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc.	P. O. Box 200

03 CITY	04 STATE	05 ZIP CODE	06 TELEPHONE NUMBER
Lionville	PA	19353	(215) 363-4200

07 OPERATOR (If known and different from owner)	08 STREET (Business, mailing, residential)

09 CITY	10 STATE	11 ZIP CODE	12 TELEPHONE NUMBER
			( )

13 TYPE OF OWNERSHIP (Check one)
☒ A. PRIVATE ☐ B. FEDERAL: _____ (Agency name) ☐ C. STATE ☐ D. COUNTY ☐ E. MUNICIPAL
☐ F. OTHER: _____ (Specify) ☐ G. UNKNOWN

14 OWNER/OPERATOR NOTIFICATION ON FILE (Check all that apply)
☒ A. RCRA 3001 DATE RECEIVED: 11/14/80 (MONTH DAY YEAR) ☐ B. UNCONTROLLED WASTE SITE (CERCLA 103 c) DATE RECEIVED: ___/___/___ (MONTH DAY YEAR) ☐ C. NONE

IV. CHARACTERIZATION OF POTENTIAL HAZARD

01 ON SITE INSPECTION
☐ YES DATE ___/___/___ (MONTH DAY YEAR)
☒ NO

BY (Check all that apply)
☐ A. EPA ☐ B. EPA CONTRACTOR ☐ C. STATE ☐ D. OTHER CONTRACTOR
☐ E. LOCAL HEALTH OFFICIAL ☐ F. OTHER: _____ (Specify)
CONTRACTOR NAME(S): _____

02 SITE STATUS (Check one)	03 YEARS OF OPERATION
☒ A. ACTIVE ☐ B. INACTIVE ☐ C. UNKNOWN	early 1970's (BEGINNING YEAR) | continuing (ENDING YEAR) ☐ UNKNOWN

04 DESCRIPTION OF SUBSTANCES POSSIBLY PRESENT, KNOWN, OR ALLEGED
solvents chromium
paint wastes
caustics
lead

05 DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL HAZARD TO ENVIRONMENT AND/OR POPULATION
Low-the facility has handled a wide variety of hazardous materials for over ten years. Little information exists regarding hazardous waste handling practices at the facility prior to 1980.

V. PRIORITY ASSESSMENT

01 PRIORITY FOR INSPECTION (Check one. If high or medium is checked, complete Part 2 - Waste Information and Part 3 - Description of Hazardous Conditions and Incidents)
☐ A. HIGH (Inspection required promptly) ☐ B. MEDIUM (Inspection required) ☒ C. LOW (Inspect on time available basis) ☐ D. NONE (No further action needed, complete current disposition form)

VI. INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM

01 CONTACT	02 OF (Agency/Organization)	03 TELEPHONE NUMBER
Bruce Hartmann	Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc.	(215) 363-4200

04 PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR ASSESSMENT	05 AGENCY	06 ORGANIZATION	07 TELEPHONE NUMBER	08 DATE
Steve Walker	DNR	EPD - RAU	(404) 656-7404	06 25 85 (MONTH DAY YEAR)

EPA FORM 2070-12 (7-81)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 2 - WASTE INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GA	D046893764

II. WASTE STATES, QUANTITIES, AND CHARACTERISTICS

01 PHYSICAL STATES (Check all that apply)

- [ ] A SOLID
- [ ] B POWDER, FINES
- [X] C SLUDGE
- [ ] D OTHER _____ (Specify)
- [ ] E SLURRY
- [X] F LIQUID
- [ ] G GAS

02 WASTE QUANTITY AT SITE
(Measures of waste quantities must be independent)

TONS _____
CUBIC YARDS unknown
NO. OF DRUMS _____

03 WASTE CHARACTERISTICS (Check all that apply)

- [X] A TOXIC
- [X] B CORROSIVE
- [ ] C. RADIOACTIVE
- [ ] D. PERSISTENT
- [ ] E SOLUBLE
- [ ] F. INFECTIOUS
- [X] G FLAMMABLE
- [ ] H IGNITABLE
- [ ] I HIGHLY VOLATILE
- [ ] J EXPLOSIVE
- [ ] K REACTIVE
- [ ] L INCOMPATIBLE
- [ ] M NOT APPLICABLE

III. WASTE TYPE

CATEGORY	SUBSTANCE NAME	01 GROSS AMOUNT	02 UNIT OF MEASURE	03 COMMENTS
SLU	SLUDGE			
OLW	OILY WASTE			
SOL	SOLVENTS			
PSD	PESTICIDES			
OCC	OTHER ORGANIC CHEMICALS			
IOC	INORGANIC CHEMICALS			
ACD	ACIDS			
BAS	BASES	unknown	-----	NaOH
MES	HEAVY METALS	unknown	-----	lead, chromium may be in sludge on site.

IV. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (See Appendix for most frequently cited CAS Numbers)

01 CATEGORY	02 SUBSTANCE NAME	03 CAS NUMBER	04 STORAGE/DISPOSAL METHOD	05 CONCENTRATION	06 MEASURE OF CONCENTRATION
BAS	sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	underground steel tank	unknown	----
MES	lead	7439-92-1	underground steel tank	unknown	----
MES	chromium	7440-47-3	underground steel tank	unknown	----

V. FEEDSTOCKS (See Appendix for CAS Numbers)

CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER	CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)

Results of laboratory analysis of sludge dated 6/10/76 - attached.
Phone conversation with Mr. Bruce Hartmann, Manager of Engineering for Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc. - Memo attached.

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GA	D046893764

II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

01 [X] A. GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — [X] POTENTIAL — [ ] ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: unknown — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
Potential from 5 in-ground storage tanks which are used to collect and settle rinsate from tanker trucks.

01 [ ] B. SURFACE WATER CONTAMINATION — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — [ ] POTENTIAL — [ ] ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 [ ] C. CONTAMINATION OF AIR — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — [ ] POTENTIAL — [ ] ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 [ ] D. FIRE/EXPLOSIVE CONDITIONS — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — [ ] POTENTIAL — [ ] ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 [ ] E. DIRECT CONTACT — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — [ ] POTENTIAL — [ ] ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 [X] F. CONTAMINATION OF SOIL — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — [X] POTENTIAL — [ ] ALLEGED
03 AREA POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: unknown (Acres) — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
Potential from de-minimis spillage over several years.

01 [ ] G. DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — [ ] POTENTIAL — [ ] ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 [ ] H. WORKER EXPOSURE/INJURY — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — [ ] POTENTIAL — [ ] ALLEGED
03 WORKERS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 [ ] I. POPULATION EXPOSURE/INJURY — 02 [ ] OBSERVED (DATE: _____) — [ ] POTENTIAL — [ ] ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
GA	D046893764

II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS *(Continued)*

01 ☐ J. DAMAGE TO FLORA — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ K. DAMAGE TO FAUNA — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION *(Include name(s) of species)*

01 ☐ L. CONTAMINATION OF FOOD CHAIN — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ M. UNSTABLE CONTAINMENT OF WASTES *(Spills, runoff, standing liquids, leaking drums)* — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ N. DAMAGE TO OFFSITE PROPERTY — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ O. CONTAMINATION OF SEWERS, STORM DRAINS, WWTPs — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ P. ILLEGAL/UNAUTHORIZED DUMPING — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

05 DESCRIPTION OF ANY OTHER KNOWN, POTENTIAL, OR ALLEGED HAZARDS

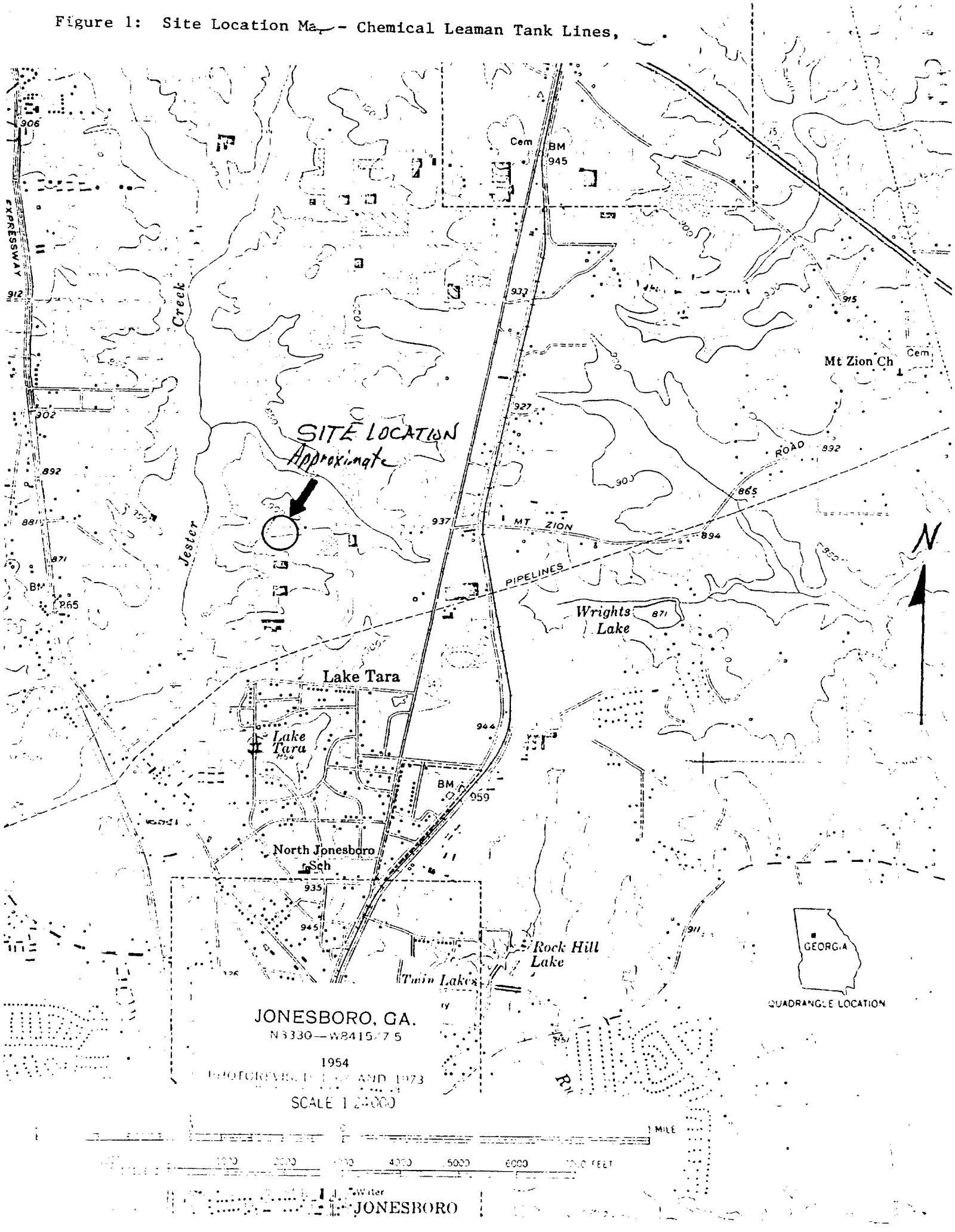
III. TOTAL POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: unknown

IV. COMMENTS

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION *(Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)*

Phone conversation with Mr. Bruce Hartmann, Manager of Engineering for Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc. - Memo attached.

Figure 1: Site Location Map - Chemical Leaman Tank Lines,



FOUNDED 1959

COMMONWEALTH LABORATORY

INCORPORATED

NARDIN DIVISION, 112 GREENACRE ROAD

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA 29607

AREA CODE 803

TELEPHONE: 271-3256
271-3257

June 10, 1976

lab. analysis received 8/9/76

Laboratory Number: 76G-50-177

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Two samples of sludge were received on May 18, 1976, from Chemical Leaman Tank Line, P.O. Box 4070, Spartanburg, S.C. 29303. The samples were marked: 1st Pit, 5th Pit. Both samples were mixed together.

ANALYZED FOR	RESULTS, mg/l
pH	9.5
BOD	66,000 (6.6% by weight)
Suspended Solids, total	15.9 (VSS=10.0%)
VS (organic volatile solids)	17.28 (TS=25.7%)
Cyanide	0.2 *
Chromium	6.60
Barium	<0.1
Zinc	12.98
Cadmium	<0.01
Lead	27.47
Mercury	<0.001
Manganese	6.01
Copper	6.30
Iron	5.87

*Organic [illegible] interfe[illegible] by [illegible]ing turb[illegible]ty.

Res[illegible]

Lee [illegible]nt, Ph[illegible].

kw

CHEMICAL LEAMAN TANK LINES, INC.

Downingtown, Pennsylvania 19335

PRODUCTS HAULED BY ATLANTA GA. (JONESBORO) TERMINAL

CUSTOMER	PRODUCT
SHELL	IPA, ACETONE
H.B. FULLER	PVA, GLUE
ALLIED CHEM.	ALUM
SHERWIN WILLIAMS	PAINT
PPG	RESIN
MEAD	INK
AZS CHEM.	RESIN
GA PACIFIC	44% FORMALDEHYDE
MOBIL CHEM.	LACQUER
BASF WYANDOTT	CAUSTIC SODA
MC KESSON CHEM.	CAUSTIC POT ASH
NATIONAL STARCH	ADHESIVES
HATCO	PLASTICIZERS
GLIDDEN DURKEE	PAINT

Department of Natural Resources
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION
270 WASHINGTON STREET, S.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334

JOE D. TANNER
Commissioner

J. LEONARD LEDBETTER
Division Director

December 28, 1982

Mr. Richard Littlepage
Vice President
Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc.
P. O. Box 200
Lionville, PA 19353

RE: Request for Facility Status Changes for Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc, Jonesboro, GA, EPA ID #GAD046893764

Dear Mr. Littlepage:

This will acknowledge receipt of your request for withdrawal of your application for a Hazardous Waste Facility permit.

Based on the information provided, withdrawal of your application is warranted and your permit application has been placed in our inactive files. As requested, your status has been changed to a small quantity generator and your EPA Identification Number has been retained.

Please be advised that withdrawal of your permit application invalidates any variance that you received to continue existing hazardous waste treatment storage or disposal during the permit review process and that based on our concurrence with your withdrawal request, the Federal Environmental Protection Agency will terminate your facility's interim status.

Should you wish to treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste in the future, it will be necessary that a hazardous waste handling permit be issued, prior to the construction of such facilities, under authority of Section 8 of the Georgia Hazardous Waste Management Act and paragraphs .10 and .11 of Georgia's Rules for Hazardous Waste Management, Chapter 391-3-11.

If further clarification is needed on this matter, please feel free to contact Ms. I. Renee Hudson at 404/656-7802.

Sincerely,

John D. Taylor, Jr.
Program Manager
Industrial & Hazardous Waste
Management Program

JDT:rhk:1992C
cc: James H. Scarbrough
Moses N. McCall, III
File: Chemical Leaman-Jonesboro (Y)

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD

Site Name: Chemical Leaman Tank Lines Inc I.D.# CADO46893764

Location Address: 1251 Battle Creek Rd

Phone: (404) 471 - 4430.

Contact: Mr Bruce Hartman Title: Manager of Engineering

Address: P.O. Box 200, Lionville Pa 19353

Phone: (215) 363 - 4200.

Authority: Section 3012 of CERCLA, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act.

Facility has notified EPA via - RCRA 3001 site is in HWDMS
CERCLA 103c site is in NOTIS

Need Information concerning waste generation and disposal prior to Nov. 19, 1980.

How long has facility been in operation? since the early 1970's

What kind of wastes were generated and how much?

a variety of hazardous substances may have been in rinsate (tank trucks are rinsed-out)

Was it disposed on site and where?

no - there are 5 "underground" steel tanks to hold rinsate. Liquid goes to POTW + solids are drumed and sent to a hazardous waste disposal facility.

Was it transported offsite and where?

yes, prior to 1980 - not sure; after 1980 - a hazardous waste disposal facility (could not specify)

Was it treated and how?

N.A.

Have there been any past spills? Describe.

not aware of any spills

Date of call: 6/25/85 Time: 9:05 a.m.

Ellen Wahler